



NINETEENTH YEAR, No. 4.

MILWAUKEE, APRIL, 1894.

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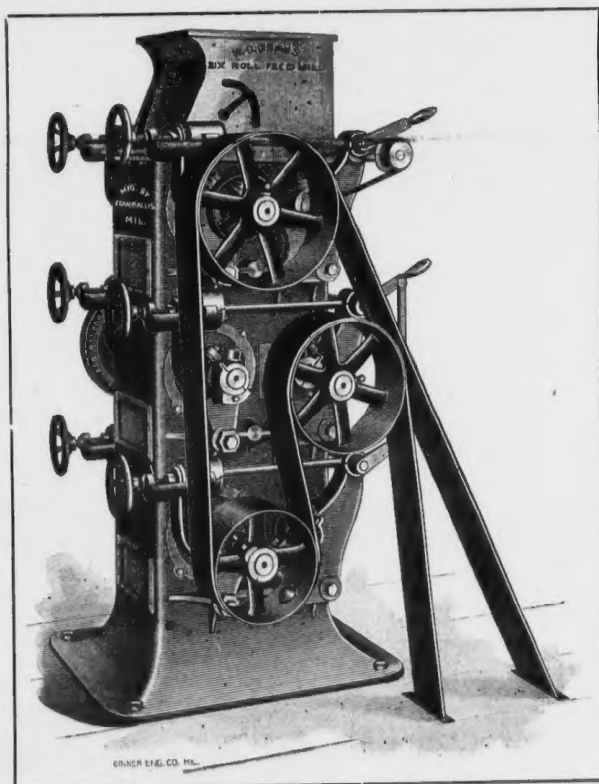
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Dear Sirs: I have the new style N six roller mill at work, and I just want to say that it comes the nearest to a perfect mill for grinding meal and feed of anything I ever saw. The gears are the quietest running of any I ever saw. In fact they do not make any noise at all. I am more than satisfied.

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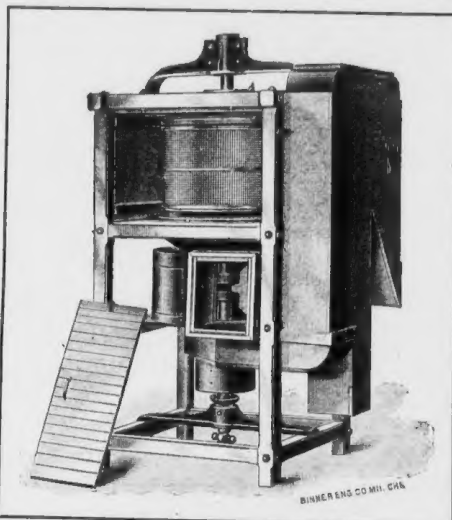
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IT IS WORTHY YOUR CONSIDERATION IF YOU ARE PROGRESSIVE AND WILL HAVE
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IT IS THE MOST
Perfectly Ventilated.

It will DISCHARGE all DIRT and SCREENINGS. You will not be obliged to put in a rolling screen or other device, to take out the

DUST AND DIRT.



IT WILL NOT
Break any Wheat.

It is built of the best steel, iron and wood that can be procured, and in the strongest manner possible. All parts can be easily and

CHEAPLY RENEWED.

IT WILL SCOUR SMUTTY WHEAT PERFECTLY.

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ANSONIA * ROLLS
FOR USE IN ROLLER MILLS.

The general experience of American Millers unites in pronouncing these Rolls the very best for Flouring Mill use.

• • These Rolls are now used in all Leading Flouring Mills. • •

CHILLED ROLLS FOR PAPER MILLS A SPECIALTY.



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EXTENSION OF MARKETS FOR OUR FLOUR ABROAD.

OUR TRADE WITH FRANCE.

IN France flour is delivered to bakers only in large sacks, barreled flour being sold almost exclusively for use on board ships and for export purposes. The foreign flour barrel is smaller and more substantial than that used in the United States. There seems to be a very general belief here that flour packed in bags is better in quality and keeps better than barreled flour. Whether this opinion is correct or not, the French people are firmly convinced that such is the fact, and it is quite useless to attempt to urge them out of the belief or to prepare flour for shipment to this market except in conformity with the usage of the country and wishes of the consumers. It follows, therefore, that flour intended for export to France should be contained in bags, and so packed as to exclude rust and moisture.

The quality of the flour intended for sale in France is of the first importance, since indifferent flour finds no favor with the bakers, who, after all, are the arbiters of the flour market, home made being practically unknown in France. The smallest village or settlement has a baker, who supplies not only the immediate inhabitants, but all families in the neighborhood with bread, which must be of a standard quality, and this can only be attained or made from flour that compares favorably with the "douze marques" or standards by which flour is bought and sold in France. The bakers at Havre are quite suspicious of American flour, for the reason that several lots of indifferent flour imported from the United States have been put upon this market to the detriment of their trade. Flour, however, ground at Paris from American wheat, and equal in quality to one of the "12 marks," is used to a considerable extent to mix with the French flour.

The gluten or fibrin, which contributes so largely to the nutritive quality of French and Hungarian flours, is said to be

often deficient in American flour. In the manufacture of the former the gluten is carefully preserved for the benefit of the bread-consumer, whereas it is stated that this nutritious element is extracted by the American millers, in order to impart a whiter appearance to the bread, but at the expense of both its strength and flavor.

The grayish or brown tinge and superior flavor of the Italian macaroni and Italian bread, as compared with similar products made from American, or even French flour, is said to be largely due to the excess of gluten contained in the Italian flour, the Italian wheat surpassing all other in the quantity of gluten it contains.

It must not be taken for granted that the new customs barricade against the introduction of foreign wheat into France will necessarily augment the price of either wheat or flour. Indeed, the experience of the past would seem to controvert such a theory. It has been clearly shown by statistics that the market price of wheat in France has steadily declined instead of increased, since the duty on cereals was first imposed, and at this time wheat is actually 3 francs (60 cents) less per 100 kilograms (221 pounds) than it was in 1884, before the duty was established.

If such a thing were possible, a firmly established commercial treaty between the United States and France, involving solid and durable advantages to each of the contracting parties, would go far toward breaking down the fiscal barriers which hamper the commercial intercourse between these two great countries, and would at once open an extensive and liberal market for most of the food products of the United States.

ENGLISH STOCKS.

"By the end of April the English Wheat crop will be practically exhausted." So writes a responsible and influential miller in the west of England, using a phrase that should become historical, if the situation is half as bad as the cloud of witnesses, whose evidence fol-

lows hereafter, certainly testifies. With but two exceptions, viz., in Devonshire and in the East Riding of Yorkshire, where our correspondents estimate supplies are relatively large, their appears to be no district in England but where reserves are almost perilously small. Taking an average of the reports, it is fair to assume that the deficiency in farmers' hands, as compared with the corresponding date last year, exceeds 30 per cent, and that the percentage of the whole crop used for cattle food amounts to 20 per cent, in comparison with about 10 per cent, as is usually the case.

On account of the high price of straw, it is asserted in more than one district that a larger proportion of the crop has been already delivered than would have otherwise been the case.

To ascertain approximately the actual quantity of English Wheat that may be depended upon between now and the end of the cereal year during 19 weeks, we will inquire what was delivered last season during that period and deduct the percentage of 30 as aforesaid. Last season the quantity delivered between the 18th of March and 29th of July was 2,000,000 qrs., so that not more than 1,400,000 qrs. are likely to be delivered, at an average rate of 73,000 qrs. per week during the remainder of this season. As it is apparent that millers' invisible stocks have been drawn upon considerably during the last few months, there is every likelihood that for the remainder of this season there will be experienced a large and constant demand for imported grain. Taking the requirements in the aggregate they amount to 10,000,000 qrs. for the ensuing 19 weeks, towards which British farmers may be expected to contribute, 1,400,000 qrs.; leaving the net demand for foreign at 9,200,000 qrs. or 484,000 per week. To help in meeting this demand there are merchants' stocks at the ports amounting to 2,146,000 qrs., which probably, however, cannot be drawn upon to any great extent without affecting prices unduly. Of the quantity on passage, large as it is in

the aggregate, only 1,345,000 qrs. of it is on the way direct to the U. K., so that at present there is no plethora of bread-stuffs in sight for this country. —*Corn Trade News.*

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE CROP.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer Press* dated Washington, April 10, says the condition of winter wheat on the first day of April, as reported by the statistician of the department of agriculture, averaged 86.7 per cent for the entire country; last year the average was 77.4. In 1892 it was 81.2 and 96.9 for the year 1891. The corresponding average for rye is 94.4 per cent. The average of wheat for the principal states is as follows: Kentucky, 83; Ohio, 90; Michigan, 83; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 87; Missouri, 88; Kansas, 72; Nebraska, 85; Iowa, 87.

The average date of seeding in Ohio and Mississippi valley was late, owing to the dry weather. In general, however, the conditions of soil were not unfavorable to planting and germination. Very little damage reported from the Hessian fly and that only in sections of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. The weather from seeding time until the recent cold wave swept over the country, except in some cases, has been very favorable to the growth of the plant. In Eastern, Northern and Northwestern states, snow covering has afforded protection in addition to that of a mild temperature.

The returns in regard to the effect upon wheat resulting from the recent cold snap are not so satisfactory nor so conclusive as is desirable. The injury to the crop is undoubtedly considerable, if not great, but the comments of correspondents accompanying the reports would seem to indicate that the full extent of damage was not generally determinable at the date of transmission. In the Eastern and Northern states the damage was comparatively slight. In the South Atlantic and Southern states the injury is marked and decided, with perhaps the exception of Texas, while in Ohio,

Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky the injury from frosting is considerable, and the extent of same is contingent upon future meteorological conditions. The returns indicate that freezing to the ground was quite prevalent, especially in low, rich, moist lands, but with roots left untouched or at least alive, with good prospects of recuperation on the recurrence of favorable weather. In Kansas, Nebraska and California the impaired condition of the crop has not resulted so much from the frost as from cold, dry weather. High winds are also noted by our Kansas correspondents as one of the causes of unfavorable conditions. Rain is much needed in these as well as other important wheat producing States.

ANew LAW REGARDING PATENTS.

A special telegram to the *Minneapolis Tribune*, from Washington, D. C., April 16, says:

The bill amending the patent laws in various particulars recently agreed on by a subcommittee of the house committee on patents has been printed. The expectation now is that it will be laid before the whole committee at its next meeting and speedy action is hoped for by the friends of the bill. The measure contains provisions for the protection of innocent purchasers of patents and limits to one year the time within which applications for patents on articles already patented abroad must be made in this country. The section for the protection of innocent purchasers of patents provides that whenever a patent is alleged to be infringed the patentee shall seek his remedy by bringing suit in the first instance, against the manufacturer or vendor of the article alleged to infringe said patent.

It is provided that in no case shall an action be maintained against any individual who shall have purchased in good faith a patented article of a regular dealer in the open market for his own use, or who shall innocently use the same for agricultural or domestic purposes, until after such patent has been sustained by a decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, nor unless such innocent purchaser shall fail or refuse to give to the patentee or his representative, at this request, the name and residence, if known to such purchaser, of the party from whom he purchased such patented article. When any suit is maintained against such innocent purchaser or user of such patented article, the plaintiff's remedy shall be limited to an injunction, and the plaintiff shall pay all costs.

This exemption from liability of an innocent purchaser or user of a patented article shall not apply to any corporation, firm or company, or to any person, as to any patented machine or process made or used by them for the manufacture of an article or product for sale.

An important amendment carried by the bill reduces from two years to six months the time in which all applications for patents filed shall be completed and prepared for examination; or upon the failure of the applicant to prosecute the same within six months after any action thereon, of which notice shall have been given to the applicant, they shall be regarded as abandoned by the parties thereto, unless the delay was unavoidable. The bill provides that damages for infringement, and in addition thereto, the total profit of the defendant derived from the

unlawful use of the patented invention. In such case, when the verdict is for the plaintiff, the court may order judgment to be entered for any sum not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, or for any sum not exceeding \$250, without regard to the amount of the verdict. The plaintiff shall also be entitled to recover costs. This provision shall not apply to any action brought against the innocent purchaser of a patented article.

THE RUSSIAN WHEAT SITUATION.

A letter dated Odessa, March 13, from C. E. Steward, British Consul General at that city, has the following interesting information about the Russian wheat situation: "There is certainly over-production of wheat in Russia, and at present prices not only wheat, but barley and probably oats also, are being sold at a loss to the producer. * * * My vice council at Kieff, who is a practical man of business, has calculated that in his district at present prices the growers have lost on the last crop at the rate of 15s 8 1/4d on every acre of wheat. * * * Last year's crop was the largest produced in Russia for many years, and the granaries and railway stations are full up with produce, of which only a very small quantity comparatively is being exported, and that chiefly grinding barley. On the other hand the people are so disgusted with the prices obtained for last autumn's crop, that the area of land sown this winter and spring has been much reduced. It is too early in the year yet to form a good judgment on the coming crop, but the promise is not very good. There has been too little snow, and this added to the comparatively small breadth of land sown, must cause a more or less short crop in the autumn of 1894. But the stocks in hand are so large and the amount of money so great I doubt any great advance of prices in Russia, unless it is caused by the failure of crops elsewhere."—*Market Record*.

WHEAT IN LIVERPOOL.

An Actual Sale Compared with the Market Price at Duluth.

The following statement, showing the market value of No. 1 hard wheat at Duluth April 2d, 1894, as compared with actual sale of 4,000 bushels of Duluth No. 1 hard at Liverpool for London delivery on the same day, has been furnished by the railroad and warehouse commission:

April 2d—Price per bushel of No. 1 hard at Duluth.....	\$0 6200
Duluth elevator charges weighing and inspection.....	0130
Freight to New York, all rail, 20 cents per 100.....	1500
New York elevator charges, viz: weighing, commission, transfer to ocean steamer and tripping.....	0130
Ocean freight New York to London.....	0400
Insurance, New York to London.....	0005
Shrinkage in weight Duluth to London.....	0050
Net cost in London, c. i. f.	\$0 8435
April 2d 500 quarters (4,000 bushels) —1 hard Manitoba, sold in Liverpool for London at 25s. 6d. per quarter (73 1/2 cents per bushel). C. I. F.7350
Loss in transaction.....	\$0.1085

Assuming the wheat was transported to New York via lake and canal, instead of all rail, the result would have been a loss of five and six-tenths cents per bushel on the transaction.

C. i. f. means cost, insurance and freight, or "delivered at the dock," purchaser paying all subsequent charges.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for two weeks ending April 13: Receipts, 424,724 bushels; shipments, 1,257,071 bushels. Previous two weeks: Receipts, 221,856 bushels; shipments, 1,836,820 bushels.—*Market Record*.

WORLD'S WHEAT AND FLOUR SUPPLY.

Compiled for Europe by the *Liverpool Corn Trade News*, and for America by the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, Chicago, and *Market Record*, Minneapolis.

The following table exhibits the approximate available supply of breadstuffs in second hands in the principal countries of Europe, with the quantities afloat for the United Kingdom and continent on the dates named.

	AVAILABLE STOCKS IN EUROPE.	
	April 2, 1894.	April 1, 1893.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Afloat for United Kingdom.....	10,900,000	9,300,000
Afloat for continent.....	8,300,000	7,500,000
Afloat for orders.....	23,300,000	22,700,000
Total afloat.....	39,700,000	39,400,000
In store, United Kingdom.....	18,700,000	20,500,000
In store, France.....	17,200,000	7,400,000
In store, other countries.....	4,300,000	5,000,000
In store, Russia.....	19,700,000	13,500,000
Total European supplies.....	99,900,000	85,800,000

APPROXIMATE AVAILABLE STOCKS IN AMERICA.

The following table exhibits the approximate visible supply of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada:

	April 2, 1894.		April 1, 1893.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flour in Canada—equal.....	780,000	673,400		
Flour in U. S.—east.....	7,832,000	9,181,300		
Flour in U. S.—west.....	390,000	463,500		
Wheat in Canada.....	6,650,000	7,270,000		
Wheat in U. S.—east.....	91,446,000	112,373,300		
Wheat in U. S.—west.....	9,468,000	5,934,600		
Total.....	116,645,000	135,966,100		

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS FOR MARCH.

The following from the Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount and value of domestic breadstuffs exported from all American ports during the month of March 1894, as compared with the same month, 1893:

	1894.		1893.	
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Barley.....	341,544	\$ 141,014	598,733	\$ 275,448
Corn.....	6,590,378	2,855,888	3,614,319	1,812,511
Oats.....	33,372	12,523	86,464	27,976
Rye.....	30	21	17,944	13,579
Wheat.....	6,413,891	3,967,571	7,130,480	5,531,094
Total.....	13,389,135	\$7,097,897	11,436,966	\$7,661,248

There were also exported during the month of March 1894:

24,103 bbls. Corn Meal valued at \$5 05/47	
131,764 lbs. Oat Meal " " 13 48/4	
1,302,913 lbs. Wheat Flour, " " 5 326/568	

Total decrease in Breadstuffs under March 1893, \$1,670,477.

WAR ON WHEAT THIEVES.

The grain men of the city went after the scalps of wheat thieves recently at a joint meeting of the state railroad and warehouse commission, elevator and mill men, and a committee from the chamber of commerce. Mayor Eustis and Superintendent of Police Smith were present at the conference.

Chief grain inspector Clausen addressed the meeting, stating that the scaling system, which has been put in practice recently, had reduced the stealing materially, but that considerable was yet going on. Mr. Clausen reported that grain samplers were now instructed to re-seal cars after sampling, and that the cars were broken into by thieves. He thought that the courts and police departments were too lenient in dealing with wheat thieves.

A number of reports were read from inspectors and scalers showing that many instances have lately occurred.

The police department was mildly scored for inaction in the matter of a crusade against the wheat thieves. Wheat stealing is occurring every hour, and the few offenders who are caught are generally let off with a reprimand.

It was suggested that mill men were lax in reclosing car doors after they had finished inspection, and that these open doors invited wheat thieves.

The meeting discussed various ways of stopping the pilfering, and a concerted move in that direction will follow. Mayor Eustis and Supt. Smith will aid in it.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain-handling Appliances, granted during March, 1894, is specially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney, 107 Wisconsin st., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents.

- No. 515,767—Dust Collector, M. Harmon, Jackson, Mich.
- No. 516,171—Dust Collector, G. S. Wilson, Tecumseh, Mich.
- No. 515,812—Flour Bolt, S. D. Barr, Minerva, Ohio.
- No. 516,143—Oscillating Grain meter, D. Wild, Washington, Ia.
- No. 516,479—Rice Decorticator, F. Dresser, Chester, England.
- No. 516,371—Dust collector and separator, M. F. Gale, Brooklyn, N.Y.
- No. 516,704—Grain-Drier, J. Gregory, Marion, Ohio.
- No. 516,721—Grain-shoveling machine, J. H. Heatherington, Shelton Neb.
- No. 516,673—Sieve, J. N. Wilson, Minneapolis, Minn.
- No. 517,104—Mill, R. Harris, Port Huron, Mich.

TRADE MARKS.

- No. 24,806—F. S. Johnson, & Co., Milford and Lincoln, Neb., Wheat flour. The word "Shogo" Used since July, 1890.
- No. 24,380—Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Wheat flour. The word "Cereba." Used since January 1, 1894.

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*Members of Executive Committee.

Associations.

THE executive committee of the Winter Wheat Millers' League has decided to hold the next annual meeting on May 16th at Cincinnati.

THE Cumberland Valley Millers' Association has been working very quietly but effectually in the interests of a new mutual fire insurance company. Nearly \$50,000 has already been subscribed and the success of the organization is assured.

THE millers and flour and feed dealers of Lucas Co., Ohio, have organized an association to be known as the Toledo Miller's and Feed Dealer's Protective Association. Meetings will be held each month, and an effort will be made to protect members from dead beats who trade from place to place.

SEEKING AN OUTLET FOR WESTERN GRAIN.

A convention of commercial interest has been called to meet at Wichita, Kan., on April 17, to which representatives from the various Southern and Western trade centers have been invited. The official call for the congress explained the various objects which it was summoned to consider. The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Wichita Board of Trade, and the main object sought is to elicit information which would lead to the discovery of the best outlet to tide water on the Gulf of Mexico for the great grain crops of Kansas and the neighboring Western States.

The state of Kansas alone produces as much as 75,000,000 bushels of wheat and fully 275,000,000 bushels of corn. Of this vast amount of grain, a fair proportion is available for export; but at the present time hardly more than 5 per cent of

this exportable surplus finds an outlet to the southward, the great bulk being hauled thousands of miles across the country to the Eastern seaboard, although the Gulf ports, and particularly New Orleans, are very much nearer.

It is evident that the hauling of Western grain across the country to the Atlantic ports is not the natural and legitimate course the produce ought to take, but the efforts of the East and West railroad systems to secure freights have, for the present at least, diverted the traffic from its natural channels. How to correct this unnatural tendency of the trade and divert it southward is the object of the Wichita congress.

New Orleans, being the most powerful competitor of the Eastern ports in the grain-exporting trade; should naturally take a deep interest in the work of this Kansas congress. When the Western grain interests are fully convinced that we have here all the shipping facilities needed, and that all that is wanted is a proper adjustment of south-bound freights, they will probably bend all their energies to secure rates by rail that will enable the Southern ports, and particularly this city, to compete with the Atlantic ports on an equitable basis.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The congress assembled at Wichita, Kansas, April 17th, grain men from Southern Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Florida, Alabama, South Carolina, Iowa and Minnesota being present. Many valuable papers were read outlining the direction for the commercial alliance between the West and South. A permanent organization was effected with Ex-Mayor G. W. Clement, of Wichita, as President.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary of The Millers' National Association has just issued an important circular to members, which we print in full; it reads as follows:

MILWAUKEE, April 15th, 1894.

To the Members of The Millers' National Association:

A quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of The Millers' National Association was held at Chicago, Ill., Thursday, March 15th, 1894, the following members being present: President C. B. Cole, Chairman C. J. Martin and Messrs. S. H. Seamans, Geo., Urban, Jr., and W. A. Coombs.

The applications for membership of The Hecker-Jones-Jewel Milling Co., of New York; Necedah Flour Mill Co., of Necedah, Wis., and Silas Barkley, of Hulmeville, Pa., were approved and certificates ordered issued.

The Secretary's report showed that the drafts for annual dues, made according to requirements of the constitution, on Jan. 15th, 1894, had been generally promptly honored, and that the condition of the Association was highly satisfactory.

In regard to patent litigation, it was reported that:

The Cockle Separator Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee, had instructed its attorneys in charge of the appeal of the suit of Wm. E. Lee, of Minnesota, vs. C. A. Pillsbury & Co. (which case they have been defending), to drop the same, and had paid the judgment awarded the plaintiff by the court. The defense of this suit was very weak and incomplete, and a thorough reconstruction has developed the strongest evidence, warranting confidence in the final defeat of Mr. Lee's claims. The twelve suits entered by Lee against Minneapolis millers will probably come to trial about July 1st, 1894, and will be in no way prejudiced by the default in appeal of the Pillsbury suit.

In the suits of J. H. Russell against Kendall & Co., of Hartford, Wis., and J. B. A. Kern & Co., of Milwaukee, arising from the use of Geo. T. Smith Middlings Purifiers, the former has not been called up for trial. A second amended bill of complaint has been filed by Russell's attorneys in the Kern suit, to which leave to demur has been granted by the court. The defense of this suit is so strong that the Executive Committee feels confident of Russell's ultimate defeat. New suits have been entered by this claimant against The E. Sanderson Milling Co., Faist, Kraus & Co., The Daisy Roller Mill Co., C. Manegold & Son, B. Stern & Son and The Gem Milling Co., all of Milwaukee and members of this Association. Some twenty-five new suits have also been entered by him against non-members throughout the State of Wisconsin.

Since the last meeting of the committee, threats of litigation have arisen from John S. Detwiler, of Pennsylvania, under his claims upon flour bolts. Many members of this Association have recently received communications from one J. Walter Douglas, an attorney of Philadelphia, citing the claims of his client, Mr. Detwiler, and calling upon them to settle with him for alleged infringement of his rights, at a cost of \$75.00 per caput. The Executive Committee, after careful examination of these claims, reached the conclusion that action was not necessary at this time, as none of our members have been sued. In the event of suit being entered against you, prompt advice should be given the Secretary of this Association, and no fears need be entertained of the result of such litigation.

In view of the fact that an opinion has been rendered in the United States Court for the Southern District of Ohio, sustaining a patent granted Jonathan Mills, Nov. 7, 1882, Number 267098, and that the complainants in that case claim that a large proportion of the round reels used by millers, infringe their

rights, the Executive Committee deemed it advisable to consult the eminent patent lawyer, Mr. Geo. Harding, of Philadelphia, and employed him to examine this patent and the title thereto, with a view to protecting the interest of members of this Association.

Among other things, Mr. Harding advised that the Jonathan Mills Company do not have such title to that patent, as will authorize them to maintain their claims for infringement. He also advises that, in his opinion, the release of the Wisconsin Patent Milling Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from liability to them under this patent, will protect our members from any claim for infringement.

Agreements have been secured, releasing any or all of our members, who report name and member of each of this class of reels in use by them, within sixty days from April 20, 1894.

The Executive Committee also found that litigation was likely to arise, to protect the rights of The Edw. P. Allis Company, in their patents No. 332,250, No. 393,825 and No. 393,826, issued to W. D. Gray, and No. 492,270, No. 492,347, No. 492,795 and No. 492,914, issued to M. W. Clark, all of which are owned by the Edw. P. Allis Company.

These patents had been issued after six years of litigation, conducted by the George T. Smith Company, first, afterwards by the receivers, regardless of expense, in an endeavor to defeat their issue, but without success.

As these patents cover this type of machine, and fearing trouble from this quarter, the Executive Committee negotiated for and has secured an agreement from the Edw. P. Allis Company, to grant licenses to all members applying for same and giving name and number of machines, within sixty days after April 20, 1894. This, it is believed, will enable members of The Miller's National Association, to rest secure from this source of annoyance.

The Executive Committee advises you to avail yourself of this protection within the limited time. In order to obtain these releases and licenses, it will be necessary for you to fill out the blank form, which is enclosed herewith (or to make one similar to it), and return the same to the Secretary of the Association, On or before June 20, 1894. Members who fail to avail themselves of this opportunity, will not be covered by the agreements reported above, and should not look to this Association for protection, in case of litigation arising from such action on their part.

Regarding the complaint of The L. C. Porter Milling Company, of Winona, Minn., against Eph. Hewitt, of Chicago, arising from cancellation of an order, report was made that suit had been entered against Hewitt and depositions would at once be taken, so that the case may come to trial as early as possible.

In the complaint of The L. C. Porter Milling Company vs. T. G. Mathews, of New York, proposition having been submitted by Mr. Mathews for arbitration, it was hoped that a satisfactory settlement of the claim would result.

In the complaint of The L. C. Porter Milling Company vs. L. A. Conwell & Co., of Philadelphia, arising from refusal to fulfil a contract, the Secretary was instructed to prosecute the claim in the courts.

No further claims have been filed with the Association since the last Committee meeting.

It was reported that the Railroad Lines had, through their traffic organizations, on January 1, 1894, made another attempt to place in force a uniform bill of Lading, which, besides being "non-negotiable," contained all of the obnoxious, unfair and unlawful restrictions that were

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embraced in the form which they tried to put in use in 1890. The National Transportation Association, of which organization The Millers' National Association is a member and ally, by its prompt action, defeated this attempt and the proposed Bill of Lading has been withdrawn. The National Transportation Association will proceed to secure much needed amendments to the Inter-State Commerce Act, and legislation regarding demurrage charges, etc., which will result in great benefit for the shipping public.

The Executive Committee, by unanimous vote, decided that the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Millers' National Association shall be held at Chicago, Ill., commencing on Wednesday morning, June 13th, 1894. A special circular in relation to the Convention will be issued later, and it is hoped that all members of the Association will endeavor to attend the meeting which will be an interesting and important one.

The report of the Secretary regarding The Millers' Tracing Bureau showed that suborganization to be in good condition and that it continued to give satisfactory results to its patrons.

The publication of this circular has been delayed, awaiting the consummation of the agreements reported in regard to the Mills patent.

Respectfully,
FRANK BARRY, Secretary.

AN ARGENTINE WHEAT KING.

The "wheat king" of the world belongs to Argentina. He is an Italian immigrant named Guazone, and his broad acres are situated in the south of the province of Buenos Ayres. His crop of this season, which he has just finished harvesting, occupied an area of 66,720 acres, which is a trifle in excess of 100 square miles, and does not fall far short of the area of the Welch county of Flint, or of the Scottish county of Linlithgow. He numbers his workmen by the thousand, and he loads 3,500 railway trucks with wheat grain, all of which he grows on the share principle with his men.—*Millers' Gazette*.

News Notes.

THE Soo elevator at Norway, N.D., will probably be rebuilt.

A ONE-HUNDRED BARREL mill at Le Roy, Minn., is being talked of.

THE Jewett Milling Co., of Eudora, Kans., has let its contract for a 75-barrel mill.

MAKOFFIE & Co. of Ingals, Mo., will rebuild their mill recently destroyed by fire.

J. W. LANKFORD will erect a flour mill at Chilhowie, Va., with a capacity of 75 barrels daily.

G. W. METLER & SON of Flat Rock, Mich., will rebuild their mill which was burned in January.

It is reported that the contract for a 150-barrel mill to be built at Washington, Ind., has been let.

A BILL has been introduced in the Swedish Parliament to double the import duty on breadstuffs.

THE mill at Hanover, Kans., owned by Edward Miller, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., is to have a new 1,500-bbl. flour mill. W. H. Barclay intends to build the same.

THE flour mill at Garfield, Wash., formerly owned by Potter & McKay is now owned by McKay & Myers.

FAIRHAVEN, Wash., is advertising the natural advantages and shipping facilities of their city for a flour mill.

MESSRS. ODELL & WEBSTER of Odon, Ind., have purchased the plant of the Odon Milling Co. at that place.

A ROLLER grist mill is to be erected at Ruth Glen, N. B., by a company, with J. J. Collins of Ottawa, as its president.

F. PAUSTIAN of Mayville, Wis., is putting in an electric light plant and will furnish that city and his mill with light.

WORK on the new flouring mill at Oakes, N. D., was begun March 19th with four teams hauling stone for the foundation.

LEROY, Minn., may possibly soon secure a ten to twelve-thousand-dollar steam flour mill, of about 100-barrel capacity.

THE completion of the new flour mill at Glenboro, Man., was celebrated by a banquet attended by ladies and gentlemen.

A NEW mill will be built at Hillman, Mich. The mill will have a capacity of 50 barrels daily, and will be run by water power.

THE Mohlenbrock Milling Co. of Campbell Hill, Ill., will soon begin the erection of a 60,000-bus. elevator in connection with its mill.

THE two grain dryers of Davenport, Wash., are running day and night and are saving a good deal of wet wheat that would otherwise spoil.

THE site of the King Elevator at Toledo, Ohio, recently burned, was sold recently for \$25,000. The purchasers will erect a marine warehouse thereon.

JERRY THOMPSON, head miller, was pressed by a shaft against the engine in the Plymouth roller mills at Le Mars, Ia., March 27, and badly hurt internally.

THE mill property of the late Wm. Bierbauer at Mankato, Minn., was sold April 6, to Messrs. James Bennett and James Hertzog, of Winnebago City, for \$10,000 cash.

THE new mill at Willis, Mich., is rapidly approaching completion. The mill will have a capacity of 60 barrels daily, with a feed mill of 50 bushels capacity per hour.

THE Lake of the Woods Milling Co., of Keewatin, Ont., will have a store and barrel factory in full running order next summer. About a dozen men will be employed.

ZUMBROTA, Minn., is to have a Farmers' Elevator Company, one having recently been organized there with a capital stock of \$10,000, divided into shares of \$10 each.

JAMES LARSON, for the past eight years a miller at Starbuck, Minn., has purchased the water power mill at Whitehall, Wis., and will remodel it and increase the capacity to 75 barrels.

MR. PORTER of the Prairie City Mills, will build a roller process flouring mill at Drewsey, Ore., of 50 barrels capacity. A bonus of \$3,000 will be given by the people to aid the project.

THE Lake of the Woods Milling Co. will increase the capacity of their mill at Portage la Prairie, Man., to 800 barrels a day, which will be two-thirds of the capacity of their mill at Keewatin.

FURLON & SANDERS will close their elevator at Luverne, Minn., about April 15th, until harvest time. They are going to work their own

farms this year and will put in over 300 acres of wheat alone.

THE Standard Oat Meal Co., of Mason City, Ia., will, within a reasonable time, be manufacturing their product at Missoula, Mont., negotiations to that effect having successfully been accomplished.

FOUR THOUSAND of the eight thousand dollars required by the farmers' milling association for a mill at Emmons, Minn., has been raised. Building will not be commenced until the entire amount is raised.

ADOLPH HENRICI, has purchased the Henderson flouring mills at Le Sueur, Minn., and E. L. Welch & Co., who have been operating the same the past seven years, have retired from the milling business entirely.

A FIRM of St. Clair, Mich., has agreed to put in a 100-barrel roller mill at Richmond if the citizens of the place will furnish a site and erect a building, or if they will give a bonus sufficient to secure a site and building.

J. M. H. WALTERS of Pottstown, Pa., is erecting a new mill at New Hanover, to take the place of the mill burned last December. It will be four stories high, 36x44 feet and cost about \$6,000. A feed house will also be erected in connection with the mill.

MORITZ THOMPSON, of Spokane, Wash., intends erecting a mill 40x100, four-story brick building, for the manufacture of cereals, oat-meal, hominy and other breakfast foods. Mr. Thompson is president of the Centennial Flour Mills Co. at that place.

THE Frederick, S. D., *Free Press* says: J. B. Ward, the assignee of the Frederick Mill Co., is circulating a petition to creditors to be permitted to re-open and operate the mill and has a fair prospect of succeeding. He has the assurance of the requisite capital.

THE Interstate Milling Company at Red Lake Falls, Minn., has 50 men at work fortifying the dam and improving the mill property. The mill has been idle for five years, and will start in a few weeks. The Interstate Company own the mills at Little Falls, Minn., and Ellendale, N. D.

A FUND is being raised among the farmers in the vicinity of Lake City, Minn., for the purchase of an elevator at that point in which they can store their grain and ship at their convenience, each party interested

CHAS. D. COX, Manager.

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Mill Fires.

to have a bin for his own use. Subscriptions for the purpose to the amount of \$900 have already been made. The number of subscribers will be limited to about twenty.

THE Holly Mill Co. has been incorporated at Minneapolis, Minn., with a capital of \$150,000, and a limited liability of \$1,000,000. The corporation will conduct a general flour mill business, with all the plant necessary to the enterprise. The incorporators are C. McReeve, J. W. Lawrence and R. H. Smith, who are respectively president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

WITH a commission of 2½ per cent per barrel, the flour trade is now averaging less than 7½c. per barrel for selling flour, making advances and guaranteeing collections, as the average price is under \$3.00. This is considered by the commission men as a pretty hard fate, considering the amount of "blessings" they are compelled to receive at both ends of the route.—*Commercial Bulletin*.

THERE are eighty-seven flour mills in the district of Castellamonare di Stabia, Italy, and 213 paste manufacturing factories at Gragnano and Torre Annunziata, which turn out on an average 65,728,760 pounds per year, worth \$2,308,716, of which nearly 20 per cent is exported to the United States. Italian exporters of macaroni receive a drawback on that made from foreign grain by presenting their statements at the custom houses.—*The Millers' Review*.

GERMANY imported from September 1 to Jan. 31, 9,632,000 bush. wheat, against 8,200,000 bush. same time last season. During the same period the net imports in Belgium were 10,240,000 bush., against 11,160,000 bush. the previous year, while 5,080,000 bush. were imported into Holland, against 7,040,000 bush. the corresponding time the previous season. The total imports of the three countries during the five months are thus 24,952,000 bush., against 26,400,000 bush. the same time last season.

AMERICAN millers who export to China, and other countries of the far East, are beginning to feel the competition of the large modern roller mills which British enterprise has built at Bombay and Calcutta, in India. That country has an exportable wheat surplus of many millions of bushels annually, and finds, as we in America have found, that it is more profitable to export wheat in the concentrated form of flour than in the grain. We do not believe this competition will seriously affect us in the near future; but it is there, and is growing, and must be reckoned with.

THE elevator at Burgoon, O., was totally destroyed by fire, March 28. Loss \$5,000.

C. LAMB & SON's mill at Clinton, Ia., burned April 1st. Loss \$10,000; no insurance.

PEAVEY's elevator at Slayton, Minn., burned March 21st. Loss about \$10,000.

THE big roller mills located near St. Ansgar, Minn., were totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$5,000.

THE grain elevator at Belwood, Ont., burned April 10th, together with 2,000 bushels of grain.

THE mill at Weir City, Kan., owned by Dr. Styker and David Crowe, burned March 12. Loss \$4,000.

AN elevator at Burbank, S.D., leased and used by McCaul, Webster & Co., of Aberdeen, burned recently.

THE stone flour mill of Joseph Wenger, near Red Run, Pa., burned March 16th. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$2,000.

THE grist mill of Thos. Smith in Eighth District near Jackson, Tenn., burned March 31. Loss \$4,000; small insurance.

BUTLER & BURTSON's elevator at Clarinda, Ia., was destroyed by fire. It cost \$10,000 and had a capacity of 50 cars daily.

THE grist mill and farm dwelling of Samuel H. Hoffacker at Alesia, Va., burned March 25th. Loss \$5,000; insurance \$2,800.

ON March 27th the elevator of Mr. Simison at Corwin, Ind., burned with 2,500 bushels of wheat. Loss \$12,000; insurance \$7,500.

THE Valley Flour and Feed mill, owned by Kuntz and Wagner at Titusville, burned March 13th. Loss \$14,000; insurance \$5,500.

THE grist mill at Sundridge, Ont., owned by Mr. J. K. Bain of Sterling Falls, has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$3,000; partly insured.

BARRET's flour mill and contents at Port Hope, Ont., were completely destroyed by fire on March 20th. Loss \$18,000; insurance \$7,000.

THE grist mill one mile west of Williamsburg, Va., the property of Mr. D. S. Jones, of Newport News, burned March 14th. Loss \$2,500.

THE elevator belonging to the Brooks Elevator Co., at Ojata, N.D., burned March 23, containing 17,000 bushels of wheat; fully insured.

A. B. TAYLOR & Co.'s elevator at Norwood, Minn., with 6,000 bushels of

wheat and several small buildings, burned March 18. Loss \$25,000.

GEO. ELPHICK's roller flour mill at Pinkerton, Ont., burned March 12th, with all its contents. Loss \$18,000. Lightning is the supposed cause.

THE Western Elevator at Rosedale Kan., owned by Hayward & Co., was burned April 11th, together with 20,000 bushels of wheat. Loss \$40,000; insurance \$15,000.

FIRE on March 30, destroyed the grain elevator of Sterling & Co., at West Unity, Ohio, together with 50,000 bushels of wheat. Loss \$47,000; partially insured.

THE grist mill of Graves Bros., at Northampton, Mass., together with other property burned. Loss \$50,000; insurance \$30,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

THE Monarch elevator, at Graceville, Minn., burned March 27. It contained about 10,000 bushels of wheat partly insured. The fire originated from the chimney.

THE grist mill of Geo. Bull at St. Albert, New Edmonton, Man., was recently destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000; no insurance. Five thousand bushels of wheat were destroyed.

SIX thousand bushels of wheat were destroyed with Anderson's warehouse in the conflagration at Port Rowan, Ont., March 21st. Anderson's loss \$2,000; insurance \$1,000.

THE Dawson flour mills at Dawson, Neb., have been destroyed by fire. Only a small amount of insurance was carried. The mills were built within a year at a cost of \$15,000.

FIRE started in the second story of the Hughes flouring mill at Lynchburg, Va., March 14th, and completely destroyed the building, machinery and stocks, valued at \$37,500.

THE flour mill at Enfield, Ill., owned by Harry Wood, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$5,000; no insurance. A large amount of wheat stored in the mill, owned by farmers, was destroyed.

A. W. MARTIN's flour mill near Goodville, Pa., together with a quantity of wheat and corn, burned April 3d. Loss \$10,000; insurance small. Origin, spontaneous combustion.

THE steam feed mill at Eau Claire, Wis., owned by Geo. Weizenegger, was burned March 19th, destroying the entire building, together with about 300 bushels of grain and feed. The fire originated in the engine room.

ON April 3d, the mill at Coffeeville, Kans., owned by Ferguson & Arter,

was destroyed by fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The plant, which was valued at \$20,000, was entirely destroyed. It was insured for \$7,000.

THE old mill owned by W.P. Davidson at Canon Falls, Minn., was burned April 8th. Of late it has been used by F. R. Anderson for a custom mill and elevator. Loss on mill, \$8,000; no insurance; on grain, \$2,500 with \$2,000 insurance.

TAYLOR & SIMPSON's elevator at Romney, Ind., burned March 27th. Four thousand bushels of corn and six thousand bushels of wheat, together with adjoining buildings, were lost. Loss on elevator and contents \$15,000; insured for half.

THE Jackson County Milling Co.'s flour mill and elevator at Murphysboro, Ill., was destroyed by fire of incendiary origin March 16th. The total loss will amount to \$50,000; partly covered by insurance. The mill had a capacity of 300 barrels per day.

FIRE on April 9th destroyed J. Lee Koerner's roller mill at Crimera, on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, twelve miles north of Basic City, Va. Six thousand bushels of wheat were destroyed and one hundred and fifty barrels of flour. Loss \$17,000; insurance \$4,000.

FIRE was discovered on the second floor of the plant of the Portland Milling Co., at Portland, Ind., March 28th. The mill was owned by R. Kirschbaum of Indianapolis. The loss is estimated at \$25,000; insurance \$8,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE flour mill at Seven Mile, Ohio, owned by Moses & Keitley, was destroyed by fire March 16. About \$3,000 worth of stock was on hand, very little of which was saved. The loss is estimated at about \$15,000, with \$3,000 insurance. Spontaneous combustion is supposed to have been the cause of the fire.

C. W. MATTERSON's flour mill at Greeley, Col., was burned recently. The mill had not been operated for several years, but contained besides the machinery about 4,000 bushels of wheat. The fire was thought to have been of incendiary origin as no fire had been employed about the building for a long time. Loss \$4,500.

OSBURN & McMILLAN's elevator at Norway Siding, two miles west of Oakes, N.D., burned at 3 p.m., March 24. The gasoline engine exploded and blew the roof off of the house 40 feet in the air. Six thousand bushels of wheat were burned, and one car containing 600 bushels of wheat also burned. Nobody was killed.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE April *Century* makes a new departure in printing as a story told wholly in pictures. The artist is Andre Castaigne, whose World's Fair pictures and other drawings for *The Century* are well known. The subject is the course of the emigrant "From the Old World to the New," and the scenes represented are typical experiences, "In the Fields of Old Europe," "Hard Times," "On the Deep," "The Land of Promise," etc.

AMONG the editorial articles in the April *Century* are an announcement of the "Life of Napoleon," which is soon to begin in that magazine, and articles on "The Look from Above Downward" and "Voting by Machine," the last being a description of a recent invention designed to circumvent cheating at elections. Among the "Open Letters" in the same magazine, is a timely resume of the "Forestry Legislation in Europe," by Dr. B. E. Fernow, chief of the forestry division of the Agricultural Department. Prof. Munroe Smith, of Columbia College, contributes an account of Goethe's reference to paper money in the second part of "Faust," an incident which seems to have been overlooked in recent financial discussion. The Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger writes interestingly of the "Head of Sir Walter Scott," and President William DeWitt Hyde of Bowdoin College discusses "The Unity of the Sects" in a somewhat different vein from the current tendency, upholding the special value of the leading Protestant denominations. The editor puts on record the statement of an officer who heard General Lee give to General Jackson the famous sobriquet of "Stonewall."

THE April number of *St. Nicholas* rings down the curtain upon "Tom Sawyer," by Mark Twain, and "Toinette's Phillip," by Mrs. Jamison. This would be sorrowful intelligence to the magazine's young admirers, were it not the rule for them to say, like the courtiers of old, "The old Serial is finished. Long live the new Serial." "The True History of the Flood" is a delicious bit of satire at the expense of a certain "Jacky" who forgot to turn off the water, and thus caused the bath-tub to overflow during the prolonged absence of his family from the city. It will repay reading by all who are severe upon boys for such faults.

The April number is an excellent one, and goes to find its usual welcome in thousands of homes, and to return in good conferred the kindly greetings that hail its appearance.

THE complete novel in the April number of *Lippincott's* is "The Flying Halcyon," by Col. Richard Henry Savage, author of "My Official Wife." It deals with treasure hunting and the rescue of a political prisoner in Sonora, and has three dashing naval heroes, with heroines to match. Chief Justice Abraham Fornander tells about "Hawaiian Traditions." H. C. Walsh explains an interesting experiment in "Co-operative House-keeping," now being made at Brookline, Mass., and George J. Varney writes learnedly of "Storage Battery Cars." In "Heroines of the Human Comedy," Junius Henri Browne contributes a study of Balzac and his feminine characters.

Home and Country for April (Easter number) contains: A Lesson in Art: an Eastern Comedy, by Horace Penfield; The Man with a Gold-Mine, by S. Jesse Block; The Last Piece of Bread, by Josiah Burnett; Santa Virgine Assunta: an Easter Story of Palermo, by A. Mapleston Barnes; Railroad Depredations, by Edwin F. Droop; Exterminating the Buffalo, by Nathaniel Estes; Benny the Clown:

a. Sketch of Circus Life, by Benj. Leatherwood; The Kisses He Had Lost, by J. L. Wallace; The Sheikh's Daughter: an Adventure in an Algerian Tiger Hunt, by Gen Vladimir Alexandrovitch Butulin; Belgium's Cat Artist, Mrs. Henriette Ronner, by B. F. Brittain; "In the Soup," We've All been There, by William Delany; The Development of Pottery, by Albert Winstead; An Encounter with Scottish Smugglers: an Adventure in the Life of Robert Burns; and The Good Mother: a Fairy Tale, by Lina Swonger, comprise the articles in educational and lighter vein prose, many of them being excellently illustrated.

WHETHER the House of Lords shall be abolished or continued as an elected upper chamber of Parliament is openly discussed in England. Mr. George W. Smalley, the New York *Tribune's* London correspondent, will contribute to the April *Harper's* his impressions of the Lords as a working legislative body representing public opinion in Great Britain.

THE title of Richard Harding Davis' forth-coming story in the April *Harper's* is "The Writing on the Wall." The scene is a dinner given by an Egyptian official in Cairo, and the principal actors are an American young woman and a Russian diplomat.

MR. GEORGE DU MAURIER'S *Trilby*, now running in *Harper's Magazine*, is being called by the critics the strongest novel of the old-fashioned sort that has been printed for many years. To admirers of Thackeray it recalls the manner of that great novelist; and its illustrations, drawn by the writer, are in delightful harmony with the text.

THE Easter Number of *Harper's Bazar*, published March 17th, will contain three complete short stories "A Distinction and a Difference," by Marion Harland, illustrated by L. W. Hitchcock; "Easter Hats," by Kate Upson Clark, illustrated by W. H. Hyde; and "A Disdainful Youth," by Eva Wilder McGlasson. Among the sketches and essays will be "Comradeship in Marriage," by Junius Henri Browne, and "The Care of the Aged," by Helen Everston Smith. The suggestions for Easter, furnished by various popular writers, will be unusually attractive.

"THE Progress of the World" of the April *Review of Reviews* contains a timely discussion of the question why the English game of politics is more exciting than the American game. This question is suggested anew by the resignation of Mr. Gladstone and the intense interest aroused by that episode among Americans, to the partial neglect of Washington politics. Other topics covered in "Progress of the World" are, the Seigniorage bill, filibustering in Congress, the outlook for bimetalism, the Wilson bill in the Senate, Louisiana and free sugar, the Senate report on Hawaii, the triumph of the Brazilian republic, the Bluefields incident, the prosecution of election crimes, the present position of the Democratic and Republican parties, the fight against the House of Lords, the Russo-German commercial treaty, the services of the late Dr. Poole of Chicago, the death of Louis Kossuth, and many matters of international interest.

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I am not (in your time) an old subscriber, though I did take The R. N.-Y. many years ago, when it cost \$3.50 to get it; but I find it a much better paper now than then. So long as I am able to feed a cow or a hen, I don't propose to be without it.

Holland, Mich.

FRANC M. HARVEY.

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The Rural New-Yorker, New York.



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MILWAUKEE, APRIL, 1894.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

OUR readers will notice in our London letter the change of firm publishing the *Miller*, London.

WE notice from the last issue of the *Canadian Miller* that the same has changed hands and wish the new firm continued success and prosperity. The *Canadian Miller* is a publication that millers of the Province can well be proud of. The new firm assures its readers that they will do all they can to improve this already bright and useful journal and should have the patronage of every miller in the Province.

THE largest cash wheat deal ever made in the Northwest, and probably in this country, was March 22, consummated by the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, of Minneapolis. It comprised all of the wheat in store in the elevator system of Peavey & Co., known as the P. V. system. The aggregate of the purchase is 3,250,000 bushels and is to be delivered within the next four months. The grain was bought to be milled at Minneapolis by the five mills of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company.

MR. D. H. RANCK, for many years identified with the publication of *The Millstone*, later *Milling*, has relinquished his interest in that paper and will hereafter direct his energies to *Stone*, a journal of the same high class as *Milling*, but devoted, as its name indicates, to an entirely different industry. Mr. Ranck has made and maintained a record that

many would do well to emulate. We wish for him the success that is due him and sincerely hope that *Stone* will be found to contain, for him, a goodly proportion of gold.

THE Pabst Brg. Co., of Milwaukee, has issued a very handsome souvenir commemorating the 50th year's existence of the famous brewery. The souvenir portrays consecutively the interesting features of the plant, beginning with the early history and illustrating in succession and in their proper order, the various processes in the manufacture of beer. The process of brewing has been made interesting to the general public by weaving romance and poetic fancy into a subject rather prosaic, and the "Story that the Malt Told" will probably bring a little touch of sentiment to the mind.

AN ORACLE (?)

WE notice Mr. E. E. Perry, Secretary of the "League" and valued correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller*, took occasion to rush into print and like the "vain and gaudy peacock" parade himself before the gaze of an admiring public. Our correspondent was evidently well posted, as his statements are corroborated by the best legal talent known to the fraternity—and we can but agree with him, that the League may succeed in getting out from under the clutches of the Jonathan Mills Co., but in case they do that, we shall expect them to be inquiring, "where are we at." We appreciate the enthusiasm of our young friend, but believe a little more experience in patent matters necessary before he can perch as an oracle on this branch of worldly affairs.

THE DAISY ROLLER MILL CO.

IS a Wisconsin corporation owning and operating one of the best and most extensive milling plants in this country. Their new mill at Superior, Wisconsin, is without doubt one of the most perfect mills ever built in this or any other country. Nothing that could add to its value as an economical producer of flour of the highest quality was left out of its construction. When completed, this new mill will turn out over 6000 barrels in 24 hours, their Milwaukee mill has turned out over 1800 barrels of flour in 24 hours, and has a reputation for quality second to none. The trade this mill enjoyed for many years has been such that it is never obliged to shut down for want of orders; a condition that few mills have arrived at.

Knowing what we do of these two model plants, we can assure buyers that for uniform

production of best quality of goods, and prompt, straightforward dealing they stand in the front rank.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

WE have no sympathy with the smart, young miller who came to town the other day, and planked down \$100.00 of the "coin of the realm," to settle the demand of J. H. Russell. Having been a member of the Millers' National Association, he let his membership lapse, and when his brother millers outside of the Association wanted to combine and fight this claim, attended their meeting, but because he had not been served with the papers in a suit, concluded he would be able to "slip through" without contributing anything for their defense. It serves him right. "Selfishness," which was evidently the ruling passion with this party, ought to find no place among the fraternity of millers in any measure for the general good. We avoid giving names as it would unduly advertise the party, and make him a mark for the fiends that are on the lookout for just such victims.

AMENDMENTS TO THE PATENT LAWS.

WE publish in another column a synopsis of amendments now before the House Committee on Patents. The innocent purchaser is to be protected. We would humbly suggest an amendment something like this, "that all patented devices that are not manufactured and put upon the markets for sale within three years from date of patent and kept in use, shall be declared abandoned, or in lieu thereof a tax shall be levied upon all patents for a nominal sum annually, and a failure to pay such annual tax would work an abandonment of the patent." This latter provision would wipe out hundreds of thousands of worthless patents now standing, that can or may be made use of, not by the inventor, but by some "Shark," to bulldoze the public, while a useful patented device of commercial value could well afford to pay the tax and keep alive.

ROUND REELS OR FLOUR DRESSERS.

WE call the attention of our readers to the circular of the Millers National Association, printed in another column, covering the business done by the executive committee at the last meeting. For several months the committee has been employing the best legal talent the country afforded in the investigation of patents on round reels similar to the one patented by Jonathan Mills,

known as No. 267,098. That investigation has shown that the title to this patent in the Jonathan Mills company was an adverse one, and could not possibly be maintained in that company, hence, the Association was not particularly interested in the suit of that company versus Whitehurst on the reels manufactured by the Bradford Mill Co., but it was found that the title which would unquestionably control the patent was vested in a corporation of patent attorneys, known as the "Wisconsin Patent Milling Co." It was also learned, further, that there was likely to be trouble for millers using round reels that infringe the patents of W. D. Gray and M. W. Clark, all upon the reels for dressing flour. These reels being truly an American invention, and so far as could be learned never made or used in Europe. The matter began to take on a very serious aspect, and the committee did not hesitate to get at a settlement protecting members of the Association against these claims, at the earliest possible moment. And the members of the Association using this class of reels are to be congratulated that they are now relieved of any trouble, annoyance or expense, in regard to these devices. We understand the Edward P. Allis Co. have taken out a license to manufacture this reel from the Wisconsin Patent Milling Co. and are authorized to issue a license with each machine they turn out. As round reels are being very generally used and the patents covering them are few, or in few hands, they are considered by their owners to be very valuable, and we look upon the settlement with the E. P. Allis Co. a most fortunate one, for members of the Association.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact, that insurance companies, and more particularly those making special hazards a leading feature of their business, are continually "showing up" the desirability of automatic sprinkler equipments. A very small proportion of the mills and factories are as yet fitted up with these devices, and in view of the fact that the system is one that pays a large margin of profit to the user, we are surprised that manufacturers, particularly, are not tumbling over each other to take in this profit, at a time when the saving of insurance may, in many cases, turn a loss in business to the profit side of the ledger. Take the city of Milwaukee for instance, we understand from one of the officers of the board, that stock companies now doing business there, have awakened to a

sense of duty and are ready to write sprinkler risks, whose equipment meets the approval of the board, at a 25 per cent. rebate on the old rate, in vogue prior to September, 1893, and where the rate has been advanced 20 per cent. they will also rebate the advance, making a total reduction of 37½ per cent. from the advanced rate. Where can the manufacturer make a saving in any part of his business that will pay better than this, and while this is great, the saving in loss of business in case of fire, if it cannot be prevented, is still greater. We believe a better understanding of the operation of sprinkler equipments will be appreciated by those not heretofore posted in regard to them.

Automatic sprinklers, defined automatic fire extinguishers, are adapted to put out fires in their incipency by the prompt application of the fire extinguishing medium, whenever a predetermined degree of temperature is reached in an apartment equipped with the proper devices.

An equipment comprises adequate pipes throughout the building protected. A series of automatic sprinkler heads attached to the pipes, and automatic valves interposed between the system of piping and the sources supplying the fire extinguishing medium, and the necessary intermediate valves and connections.

For illustration, suppose the medium for putting out fire is water from the city main. Suitable connection is made between the water main and the system of piping in the protected building, but the water normally prevented from entering the building (where freezing might occur and destroy the efficiency of the system) by means of an automatic valve interposed between the water main and the building supply pipe.

This automatic valve is controlled in its operation by means of a fluid under pressure, filling the pipes throughout the building. Supposing the fluids employed to be compressed air, the pipes in the building are placed near the ceiling, and are provided at regular intervals with openings for the discharge of water. To these openings sprinkler heads are fitted, which normally closes them by means of a cap placed over the openings and forcibly held in position by levers adapted to be released at a predetermined degree of temperature, thus allowing the fluid under pressure in the pipes to escape and relieve the pressure on the automatic valve, whereby water is admitted to the system and is allowed pre-exit to the deflector of the sprinkler head, which has opened under the influence of

heat, and is thereby spread in a heavy spray over the fire which has caused the abnormal heat.

Heat from a fire rises vertically, so that the head nearest the origin of the fire will open and distribute water first, the other heads remaining closed and holding back the water in the pipes, unless they are also opened by the effect of heat, thereby confining the flow of water to the immediate vicinity of the fire and preventing unnecessary water damage in the apartment where the fire originates, or in adjacent apartments. After the fire new heads replace those which have opened. The automatic valve has been closed. The system is drained of water and pumped to the required air pressure, when it is again ready for operation.

There are also other considerations to be looked after, besides the theory to receive the full benefit of a sprinkler outfit. It will not do to take up with every device that is presented. There are sprinklers and sprinklers, but only a very few of the many offered will meet all the requirements necessary to receive the full measure of benefit to be derived from the outlay. The system must be properly arranged, two sources of water supply, plenty of heads of the right kind. The dry pipe valve and pump should be infallible, in short there must be a generous outlay to get a full and complete equipment. A "cheap John" job will prove a delusion and a snare.

The development of the sprinkler has been slow, but the inventive genius of the country is at work perfecting and improving present devices as well as presenting new ones, and the equipments of to-day are far in advance of those inaugurated ten years ago. Where the insured have a property they want saved from destruction by fire, we say "put in sprinklers," and when you get them in, don't leave them to take care of themselves, but see that a proper person has them in charge to look after and test them daily.

ANANIAS OUTDONE.

The champion liar has been located at last. He resides at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and is connected with the editorial staff of the *Journal* at that place. A recent issue of that paper says that a farmer of that place raised 1,000 bushels of popcorn this year and stored it in a barn. The barn caught fire, the corn began to pop and filled a 10-acre field. An old mare in a neighboring pasture had defective eyesight saw the corn, thought it was snow, and laid down and froze to death.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

NEW YORK.

The Depths of Depression Past, But No Recuperative Power in the Markets.—Buyers Have Lost Faith and Heart and Money, Until They Will Not Anticipate Their Needs.—Supplies Still in Excess of Demand.—The Crop Scarce Only Temporary.—Smaller Stock of Wheat in Europe, But Heavy Stocks of Flour.—What the Big Minneapolis Millers Say.—The City Mills' New Fall System.—Raising the Commission on Flour.

WE have had another month of dull, dragging, heavy markets for wheat and flour, with few and temporary exceptions. The depths of this crop depression has proved to be past, as predicted in last month's letter. Yet there has been no recuperative power in the markets for either staple. On the almost uninterrupted declining markets of the past year, or year and a half, buyers of both wheat and flour have lost so much money, that they have at last lost heart, and faith too, in any permanent improvement in the prices of either. They confine their purchases therefore to immediate wants, as a rule, so far as the home trade in flour is concerned, while the stocks of flour in the foreign markets, both native and American, are still too heavy to admit of any further imports, except of special brands for special trade, and low grades for feeding purposes. Liverpool was the only market that showed a decrease in these heavy stocks during the month of March, while London and the Irish and Scotch markets are still chuck-a-block, with both home-made and American flour. Yet the reported stocks, only give imported flours, or American, as a rule, for the reason that most of the English mills have their private warehouses which are not included in the stock takings and are said to contain an unusual amount this year because of their ability to buy Argentine and other wheats so much cheaper than ours, that millers there have increased their output, or consumption has fallen off, or both, until there is a glut of home-made as well as of American flours, except of feeding grades.

CAUSE OF STAGNATION IN EXPORT FLOUR TRADE.

Hence the light inquiry for high grade Americans, which are at such disparity with our market as to make their export impossible, except on occasional orders for special brands, on which certain trade will run no matter what the price, as is the case here. Our city mills have done comparatively no trade in their Patents, with Europe on this crop, and but few brands of Spring Patents

have been taken. There has been a little more inquiry for Spring Bakers this month, for English markets as well as by our city mills for mixing with our No. 2 Red winter wheat, to give it strength. But only the few strong clears have been in good demand. Low grade Springs have been so far sold ahead for export, or so much used at interior milling points for feed, that there has been practically none of them on the market. While the largest exporter here of these grades to the U. K. has been sold ahead, and short all winter, and has filled his contract, in the absence of a supply of Western, either Winter or Spring, with city mills product, for which there has been no other market, and on which this exporter has been able practically to make his own price. This week has witnessed one of the largest sales of these low city flours to this shipper on the crop; but such secrecy has been maintained, at the instance of the new sales managers of the city mills, that the particulars have not been made public. But it is known that the price No. 1 at 5@10 cents decline on late prices, notwithstanding other flours were firm or higher on the cold weather crop scare. This is but one of the many instances of the success with which this city mill ostrich has hidden its head, utterly oblivious of the fact that its more vulnerable end was plainly exposed to public view.

THE INROADS OF KANSAS FLOURS.

Outside these sales of about 25,000 sacks, city mills, (with as much more in treaty still) there were some 20,000 sacks Bakers Extra taken this week for the U. K., mostly by the same source, also—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—the only exporters to Europe who have been doing much in anything.

There has, however, been a good and growing demand for Kansas flours, chiefly straights, which have been taken so freely right along, all this crop year, as to keep the market bare and the millers sold ahead. Hence, with talk of damage to the growing wheat crop of that state by the late cold, freezing weather, and since then by dry weather and high winds, millers have been able to advance their prices from \$2.85@3.00 to \$2.95@3.10 on these straights, in sacks, with the former prices freely bid and refused at the close. Not only are these (and Winter Straights, in their absence) taken for the European markets, but both are being steadily, and as rapidly as obtainable, substituted for our city mills flours, which have monopolized the West India and South American markets, until their owners thought they owned that trade, and put the

screws on their price, too hard for human endurance. The result has been this substitution of Kansas Straights at \$2.85@3.00 in sacks, for the city mill's Blended Clears, at \$3.45@3.55 in bbls., and also of Winter Straights in bbls., at the price of the Kansas in sacks, for city mills, in markets which prefer the Winter and the Blended flours, at the 50 to 60 cts. difference in price in favor of Western Straights as compared with City Clears. In order to stop these inroads, upon their West India and South American preserves, the city mills new managers have hit upon the brilliant idea of adopting the toll system, upon all flours, others than theirs, shipped to these markets. In other words, they lately notified West India and South American shippers, that thereafter any one shipping *only City mills flours* to their customers in these markets, would be allowed 10 cents per bbl. rebate from the regular price. This puts a toll of 10 cents per bbl. on every bbl. of city mills bought by shippers, who also buy other flours, or compels them not to buy the latter, under penalty of 10 cents per bbl., on all of the former they are compelled to buy on special orders for city brands. This has raised

A STORM OF INDIGNATION

among shippers thus taxed or punished, for exercising their rights as American citizens, as well as among receivers of western flour, sold to them, which are thus discriminated against 10c per bbl. while they are already 50 to 60c per bbl. cheaper and of equal or better quality than the city clears, composed of N. Y. No. 2 red wheat, which is inferior to the average milling wheat of interior points; and of No. 1 Northern spring, at about 3½c more; or, (as is charged by our receivers who sell them) of Baker's spring wheat. Clear flours costing on this market \$2.50 to \$2.90 per bbl., making a cheaper flour than Winter or Kansas Straights. Indeed, it has been suggested by the trade that conspiracy proceedings might be brought, under the law making a boycott illegal, as this is clearly an attempt to compel a boycott of native flours by West India shippers. Not only this, but the city mills keep a man, it is said, to hunt out the brand of every bbl. of flour shipped from this port to the West Indies or South America, the names of the parties shipping it and to whom it is consigned, thus keeping an espionage over all the shippers, to see that they buy of no one else. Whether any steps will be taken by the flour trade to rid itself of this tyranny of the city mills trust is to be seen; probably not. But such antagonism, as this unwarranted

interference in their customers business and in the competition of western flour, can only result in loss of trade to the city mills in the end; and it will be permanent when it comes, although the current in favor of Kansas and Winter flours may temporarily be dammed up by the "Combine." But it will eventually be more dammed than its interested victims. It is another case of the ostrich hiding his bill and leaving his intellectual deportment exposed to public contempt. Coercion don't go in this country, in trade or politics, and the party attempting it, as well as individuals, is only inviting their own ruin, sooner or later.

RAISING COMMISSIONS ON FLOUR.

Another matter agitating the flour trade more than the business they have been doing this month, is the raising of the rate of commissions for handling flour. Since the great depression in flour has carried the prices below any previous record, the old 2½ per cent commission for making advances, repair, storing, selling and guaranteeing collections for flour shippers here by Western millers, has reduced the compensation to such a low point that the bulk of the business is done for 7½c per bbl. or less, which hardly pays for the expense of doing the business, to say nothing of the wear and tear and the "kicking" at both ends of the route, the receiver of flour is obliged to take with no chance to "kick back," without losing a mill or a customer. At \$4.00 per bbl. 2½ per cent pays 10c per bbl. under the present commission, which is regarded as low as the business can be done, while the average of flour sold here on this crop has been under \$3.00, leaving less than 7½c per bbl. commission. Hence the trade quite generally notified their customers on or before April 1st that after that date they would handle no flour less than 10c per bbl., some accounts were lost in consequence; but they will go rather than hold them without profit in them; and, it is likely the move may become quite general, except among the larger mills west, which have an especial arrangement, or a regular agent here.

Mr. C. A. Pillsbury was here this week and told your correspondent that the talk about soft flour being due to spring wheat not going through the sweat last fall was all nonsense; that the last crop had all gone through the sweat by Nov. 1st, and that so much soft flour complained of this year was simply due to poor milling or to lowering the standard, by making too big a percentage of patents.

Mr. E. Zeidler, the managing director of the Consolidated

Northwestern Milling Co., said practically the same thing and that the competition which had caused the low and unprofitable price to millers this year could only be cured by a reduced production.

To-day the wheat market was excited, active and 1½ and 1¾c higher on renewed reports of damage by dry weather in Kansas and freezing of wheat in joint by late cold snap. This caused a rush of the shorts to cover and brought in some outside buying for the Bull account, closing the market up strong with a decidedly more confident feeling in the future of market. Yet the reports appear exaggerated and may prove gotten up to help the Chicago Bulls to unload; and by them. Europe is 2 and 3c out of line on spot wheat at the advance. Flour primed up 5 to 10c with a better home demand on spot and to arrive at opening of navigation at \$3.85 for fancy Duluth patents. No. 1 and No. 2 and superfine winters in sacks are also wanted for export and scarce. City mills broke price of all mill feed to 80c to-day, from 90c of late and \$1.00 a month ago, as the arrivals of Western are increasing and this break is to wheel them off again; over 110,000 bags were sold to-day for all this month's delivery. The range of prices on most grades of flour is about the same as last month, \$3.75 and \$3.90. In good country and choice Minneapolis and Duluth patents; fancy do. held at \$4.00 and \$3.90 tied with only Pillsbury's above \$4.00 and held at \$4.40; Bakers extras \$2.50 and \$2.65 in bbls., \$2.10 and \$2.40 in sacks, \$2.85 and \$3.00 Winter Straights in bbls., \$3.25 and \$3.40; for Winter do. in bbls., \$2.40 and \$2.60; No. 1 Winter in bbls., \$2.25 and \$2.35, in sacks, \$2.10 and \$2.15; in sacks No. 2 Winters, \$2.30 and \$2.35; in bbls., \$1.95 and \$2.00; in sacks, \$2.00 and \$2.10; in bbls. for Winter Supers, \$2.60 and \$2.90 for Rye do.

To-day, has broken the record of export business in flour on this crop. This awakening of a long dead branch of the trade, was as sudden as unexpected; and, the trade could scarcely believe it, so secretly have the exporters been at work for several days past, to pick up their old lines of communication with sellers, and get them and the buyers together. It transpired to-day that fully 95,000 sacks of all spring bakers extras have been taken at \$2.10 and \$2.15 for 35,000 low No. 1; \$2.25 and \$2.45 for 34,000 good to choice extras and clears and 25,000 No. 1 and extras in bulk, (buyer finding bags) on pt. This is an addition to about 25,000 sacks low grade city bought early in the week and noted above, all for the English markets. One exporter took 40,000 sacks of these extra springs,

namely Hadley & Twomey; Bundly took 25,000, Grinnell & Minturn the bulk of the balance. This has been the most neglected trade on the crop, both for home and export. But now it is the most active though at within 10c of the lowest crop prices. High grades are not yet moving into export. The renewed boom in wheat to-day resulted in carrying flour as well as wheat higher on the trade brands, which checked business. But the feeling is more brilliant then for months and outside buying of wheat is increasing and the market widening. Two more cargoes of Argentine wheat, making the third, were sold here to-day by Fowler Brothers, to Europe in June and July shipments.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1894.

BUFFALO.

SPEAKING in a general way the flour trade has been, as it always is, on a declining market, very unsatisfactory, and yet there are mills right here in Buffalo that are running steadily, marketing their output and making money.

Notwithstanding the low price of breadstuffs and the prevailing trade depression, the consumption of flour goes bravely on. The mill-owner, who is a manufacturer and not a speculator, makes reliable, uniform goods, seeks a market for them in the right direction and manner, and having made a customer, treats him so as to keep him, is usually kept sufficiently busy as not to find much time to spend bewailing bad markets, freight discriminations, besides all the other ills that the grumbling and less self-reliant brother is heir to.

The miller really has little to complain of. It takes less money to do the same volume of business as when wheat is higher, and if he manages right his profit per barrel is as great.

The man who deserves sympathy is the farmer, the wheat raiser, who must compete with the world at large and whom a tariff is utterly powerless to protect, notwithstanding the sophistries of politicians to the contrary. The low price of wheat and consequent curtailed purchasing power of the farmer has a hundred fold more to do with the existing condition of trade affairs than McKinley or Wilson Bills, or all the brood of peanut politicians and their multiplicity of causes therefore. And this condition is largely of our own bringing about; what would be thought of an individual meeting his customers at the store door with the greeting: "Well you wouldn't buy anything in my shop if you didn't have to; I know you. You wouldn't buy my goods if you could help it; darn ye. I've got you where you can't help

yourself, etc." How long would it be before that man's customers would be looking about for other people in that line to buy of and inducing and encouraging competition if it did not exist.

While the American people, as individuals, are hustlers for business, as a nation we have been pursuing precisely the policy indicated above, with the result that the farmer is suffering directly and all others through him indirectly. What the final outcome of the matter will be and the solution of the problem, who can tell? We may profit by experience and extricate ourselves from the quagmire ere it is too late, or lead by blind leaders plunge deeper and hopelessly on. Which shall it be? Millers who are growing over the present condition of the flour trade should bear in mind that after all they are the last to feel the depression. While manufacturers were complaining bitterly, and with reason, millers were enjoying a good trade at fairly remunerative prices. Why should the mill escape the effects of the chilly blasts of commercial depression any more than other classes of business men.

Take the milling business in comparison with any other manufacturing investment for a period of five years, which is the true test of any business, and it will average up with the best—and yet millers are not happy.

We see that the Minnesota millers have had John Lind, of New Ulm, in Washington, endeavoring to pass a law giving the President power to impose retaliatory duties on the products of all countries which impose a duty on American flour, and that upon his return he was given a great "blow out," in a banquet at the Minneapolis Club. If the millers of the Northwest wish to accomplish anything in the direction of an extension of their foreign trade, why not commence a campaign of education looking towards a practical observance of the Golden Rule and the removal of trade restrictions allowing people to buy and sell in the most advantageous markets. "A consummation devoutly to be wished."

If this state of affairs could be brought about, we have no doubt as to the ability of this Yankee nation to, not only hold its own with the rest of the world, but to get the long end of the stick in the hold afore-said. Retaliatory is an ugly term to use towards people we are anxious to make customers of, and is hardly calculated to be productive of good feeling.

In this connection we are reminded of the fact that the country about the south bend of the Minnesota river has for years been a hot bed of politics,

and we are not a little suspicious that this whole movement has been engineered by certain parties in that locality as a preliminary to booming Lind as a candidate for governor to succeed Knute Nelson. This is not the first time that the millers' organizations of Minnesota have been made use of by designing politicians. Another thing about this affair is that so many of the millers of the Northwest should have been able to pay railroad fares, hotel bills and put up for a swell banquet at the Minneapolis Club, while loudly protesting to their Eastern customers that the condition of the milling business for a long time past has been such that they are unable to buy shoes for their children. "Consistency thou art a jewel."

Little Willie Edgar was, of course, present at the banquet, as was also Bill Nye. It is said by those who were there, to have been a question which of these worthies gave the millers the greater number of valuable pointers concerning the management of their business.

There is likely to be a warm time in this harbor over the grain shoveling question. Certain damflood vessel owners are anxious to cut off their own noses to spite other people. The elevating association is solid against them. The said vessel owners do not know what they are fighting about.

Freight Agent Pollock, of the New York Central Railroad, has gone into the grain business. His office will be with S. W. Yante's until he has learned the ropes.

The Niagara Branch of the United States Baking Company, will take possession of their new building on Michigan Street, Myrtle Ave. and Butler Place, in a few days. This is one of the most complete and best arranged bakeries in the United States. An entire new outfit of machinery has been put in, nothing being taken from the old bakery. The erection of the building, fitting and furnishing of the same, has been done under the personal direction of manager Dake, who justly feels proud of his new quarters.

With the exception of an occasional shut down, the mills have all been running steadily in the face of a dull trade and no money in the business.

Francis & Eddy, Chaffee, N.Y., have purchased the grist mill of David Butler in that village and are putting in new machinery.

Anent the different milling concerns in Buffalo, the UNITED STATES MILLER has left out any material mention of the Banner Milling Co. Of course, Mr. F. Shuttlesworth knows that it was not done intentionally; it was simply one of those cases

where one's friends are thought of last.

The Banner Milling Co., like many large industries, had a small beginning. If memory serves me, it was fifteen years ago when the old North Buffalo mill was occupied by this firm. The old mill was destroyed by fire, but before that, the present plant on the Ohio Basin was started, and the now imposing structure is the result. There is nothing lacking in this mill, it is perfect in every respect and has the best receiving and shipping facilities obtainable in this favorable milling center. But in addition to this they also operate the Marine Mill, at Black Rock, having a capacity of 200 barrels and running by water power.

The active members of the company are Mr. Henry F. Shuttlesworth, who has charge of the office and financial affairs. A modest, unassuming, but withal level-headed young business man, who enjoys a marked degree of popularity among his associates on 'change and the trade generally. This is evidenced by the number of years he has been elected at the head of the poll, as trustee of the Merchants' Exchange, and Secretary of the New York State Millers' Association. Mr. Frederick Ogden, an old time practical miller, who, however, has kept abreast of the times, personally superintends the company's mills. Mr. John Esser, acts as general adviser, and assumes the care of outside matters.

The leading brands of the Banner Milling Company are: "B. M. C. Best" and "Banner Mills," and they command a large trade, not only in Buffalo and immediate vicinity, but throughout New York State and New England. Yes, I have found their attractive labels bearing the imprint of James D. Warren's Sons, Buffalo, New York, away down in the land of Dixey.

Mr. H. G. Shuttlesworth, their New England agent, with headquarters at Boston, has through good judgment and persistent well-directed efforts, built up a large and paying trade in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. New York State is carefully looked after by Mr. James C. Salsbury, a graduate of the company's office.

Altogether the Banner Milling Co. may be described in a word as a live, solid concern, doing a successful business and making no fuss about it.

The Erie Canal will not open until May. In the meantime the railroads will enjoy a harvest, while the poor canal finds a little consolation in cursing the political ring which keeps him poor and the railroads rich.

The John T. Noye Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo,

have bought the patents of the G. T. Smith middlings purifier, and the Smith Centrifugal reel.

These machines have an enviable reputation, and in the hands of the Noye Company, will be pushed before the milling public in a deserving manner.

Another steal! and there is politics in it, of course. The right to string wires along the canal banks has been granted to the Niagara Tunnel Co., and great is the lamentation. But if the boatmen want electrical power, they will wait a long time before some other company will ask for the privilege of furnishing it. The tunnel company has the power and the wealth to construct a trolley system along the line of the canal.

It does not take much to stir up an old moss-back, particularly if he was once a muledriver on the canal, and the sooner the company is allowed to go on with its work, the better it will be for boat owners.

Uncle William Thurstone, the veteran Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, after 30 years, of service, and 70 years of life's weary pilgrimages, is the youngest man in the building.

Mr. F. J. Henry, of Harvey & Henry, personally conducts correspondence with the firm's customers in the English, French, Spanish, Italian and Polish languages, and is entitled to be known as the polyglot miller.

Instead of a spring wheat famine we are confronted with a glut and an anxious lot of sellers. The general cry was the millers would be short of Duluth wheat, but they have been selling what they bought last year, having "hedged" in Chicago at 70-73 cents. Nothing unprofitable in that, considering that the "shorts" were taken in all the way down to 57½.

Duluth and New York owners of hard and northern wheat, thought last week it was time to sell, and although asking about 71c. they were willing to take 69½ for No. 1 hard and 67½ for No. 1 northern. For two weeks past, the market has been of the most unsettled character and will continue so until the first arrivals from Duluth, which are expected here long before May 1st, and until that time our millers have 500,000 bushel to work upon.

Spring wheat patents sold down to \$3.80-3.90, and trade very dull at those figures, winter wheat, \$3.40-3.50.

Farmers throughout this state, who have been holding on to their wheat with the expectation of getting high prices, were discouraged, and were offering white, and red winter at 57@58c., delivered at the

mills. Country millers say they have never had such heavy offerings, and grist mills are grinding it to feed cattle.

Still the acreage planted is fully up to last years, and the outlook is decidedly unfavorable for farmers, unless crop scares pan out unusually well.

The Sanderson Milling Co., of Milwaukee have dropped their Buffalo agency, or at least Mr. Jas. T. Kenny, who is now in Minneapolis. Well, this was to be expected; this city has more local agents than it can conveniently care for.

The supply of flour here, left over from last year's lake business is nearly 100,000 bbls. This must be disposed of and there has been a grand dance among the north-western agencies of late to find another resting place for it before the first cargo arrives from Duluth.

We are all passing away—we old people—alive in our day as the present generation of grain, flour and elevator men.

The last deaths are Jonathan Sheder Buell, 75 years of active life, and well known in the forwarding and commission business in 1848.

Then comes Nathan C. Simons, also 75 years of age, probably the oldest practical miller in this country, who came to Buffalo in 1864, from Union Springs, on Cayuga Lake, where the best brands of flour at that time were manufactured. During the last 28 years he has done good service in giving the millers the best wheat obtainable this market for their mills, and not a word can be said against his character as a business man. The UNITED STATES MILLER has many times spoken of Mr. Simons during the past five years, and it is with sincere regret at the loss of such an old and true friend that I pen these few lines to his memory.

The last to be recorded in this letter is John Wilkeson, 87 years of age. A man of wonderful memory, and one, who before he undertook business pursuits, had traveled much. At an early age he was manager of the largest iron furnace in this country, and later on settled in Buffalo. He was identified with the elevating interests at this port for many years, and was owner of the Wilkeson Elevator at the time of his death.

DULUTH.

THERE is but little change in the long vigil and persistent hope for better things at the head of the lakes. Realizing that an optimistic view is usually the most pleasing and popular, still a duty to facts will require that the present situation shall be recorded as extremely dull and the outlook uncertain and discouraging. The demand for flour, for both the domestic and foreign

trade, is abnormally quiet, and is unaffected for the better by the near approach of the navigable season. What little trade there has been for the past few weeks is mostly at local points and even orders from these sources have been small and altogether unsatisfactory to the manufacturers. A feature of the situation is that while there is an unprecedented apathy in the flour market, millers are obliged to pay a premium for cash wheat which they need daily to supply what orders may come in. During the past month the mills on both sides of the bay have been run irregularly, and the output has not been as large as had been expected. The following table gives the production, receipts and shipments of flour, and receipts and shipments of grain at the head of the lakes for March, compared with March, 1893:

	1894.	1893.
RECEIPTS.		
Flour produced, Superior, bbls.	116,050	50,013
Flour produced, Duluth, bbls.	37,000	78,171
Flour received, bbls.	43,418	41,598
Wheat, bus.	1,147,385	1,142,463
Corn, " "	84,882	
Oats, " "	5,335	
Rye, " "	429	
Barley, " "	498	
Flaxseed, " "	1,249	967
SHIPMENTS.		
Flour from Superior, bbls.	98,150	50,027
Flour from Duluth, bbls.	23,807	63,692
Wheat, bus.	63,706	19,662
Oats, " "	12,849	
Barley, " "	20,388	

The output for April will be less than for the month preceding unless a strong spurt occurs in the last two weeks of the month. For the first week in April the combined output of the mills was 40,754, while this week the big Imperial is idle and the Duluth Roller Mill in Duluth, and the Listman and Freeman in Superior are the only mills running. Others will probably be in operation next week, and possibly by the latter part of the month most of the mills may be grinding, especially if the demand should revive.

The receipts of wheat during the past month, while not especially heavy, were nevertheless larger than for the same month last year. The following shows the grain in store at Duluth:

Grades.	Bushels.
No. 1 hard	5,773,894
No. 1 northern	4,830,195
No. 2 northern	367,294
No. 3 spring	25,698
No grade	11,027
Rejected and condemned	13,044
Special bin	332,789
Total wheat in store	11,413,911
Wheat afloat in harbor	208,907
Aggregate	11,622,898
Increase during the week	116,371
In store and afloat corresponding date last year	17,367,110
Increase for the week last year	173,580
Stock of corn in store	280,787
Stock of oats in store	11,869
Decrease of oats	1,874
Stock of rye in store	31,698
Stock of flaxseed in store	50,257
Wheat in store at Minneapolis	11,800,507
Decrease wheat at Minneapolis	100,488
Corn in store at Minneapolis	651,453
Oats in store at Minneapolis	15,908
Rye in store at Minneapolis	16,096
Barley in store at Minneapolis	22,267
Flaxseed in store at Minneapolis	40,989

There are no indications of a rush of wheat to the sea-board on the opening of navigation. There have not been to exceed

1,500,000 bushels of wheat chartered to go forward, and nothing is doing by way of charters at present. The contracts made on a basis of $2\frac{1}{2}c$ a bushel to Buffalo, which the vessel men say is too low, but shippers are offering only $2\frac{1}{4}c$, with rates dragging at these figures vessel men can see no profits in the season just opening. Attempts have been made to bring about some concerted action on the part of the boat men to either tie up or to refuse to handle freight at a figure that would not show a profit, but nothing has been accomplished. Undoubtedly every vessel will move just as soon as the ice is out of the upper lakes, and the captains will chaff and fret, beat down the seamen's wages and in this way worry through the season as best they can. It will be well along toward the latter part of the month, or the first of May, as it now looks, before the ice will move out from these shores. As far as the eye can reach, at this writing, Lake Superior is frozen over, the ice being firm and about two feet thick. Patches about the bay are open, and tugs are shifting boats about the mills to take on cargoes in order to be in readiness at the first opening to get out.

What adds to the distress of the local situation, from the vessel owners' standpoint, is the lack of west-bound freight from Buffalo. At this time last year the coal sheds here were practically empty—now there are 800,000 tons of soft coal on hand. That fills a good many returning grain vessels and makes the round trip nearly profitable. Last season the receipts of coal amounted to 2,000,000 tons—this year the outside figure will probably be 1,500,000 tons. Aside from the eleven odd million bushels of wheat to go forward, together with a similar amount in Minneapolis, the mills and railroads now have about 230,000 barrels of flour awaiting transportation, to say nothing of the stocks to be accumulated in the meantime. When to this enormous amount of tonnage is added the output of the most productive iron mines in the world and several hundred million feet of lumber, as staple items of freight, it would seem that the vessels would fare reasonably well. But it is a big fleet that trades at this port and many of the individual boats are mammoth carriers. The "pigs," or whalebacks, alone could handle this freight; they are great reducers of warehouses and stock piles as they string up and down the lakes, almost a continuous tube of commerce from Duluth to Buffalo.

The outlook being anything but alluring for grain dealers, flour makers and transporta-

tion lines, it is especially unpromising for the fellow who stands back of them all and produces the wheat. Up to the present time the winter and spring conditions for the coming crop have been favorable, but there is no assurance from any source that the farmer will receive even a fair price for his wheat. Indeed, the chances are decidedly against him. Writing from one of the largest of the South Dakota towns to a business acquaintance in this city concerning the negotiable value of some stock in his bank, the president of the bank said: "It is impossible to sell anything here at this time. Of course, everything in this part of the state is based on the value of lands in raising wheat and other grains. For three years we have had a very poor crop; in fact, we may say, four years, three of the crops being almost failures, and the price of the crop each year being equal, if not less than the cost of raising, and if this year we should have another failure, values of everything based on the country will be less than now. We are carrying merchants and farmers, and while our securities, which were very good when taken, have lessened in value a good deal. If we have a good crop this year, and a fair price, we ought to pay fair dividends." But unless his best customers, the farmers, get a little more for their wheat than they got for the last crop the dividends will probably be declared off. There is nothing to indicate that the '94 crop will be higher in price to the farmer than the last crop, and this is a question which seriously affects the whole Northwest to which the wheat belt is tributary. The Russo-German treaty will enable Germany to get along without much dependence, for grain, on this country, while England—the only country that has habitually bought more of us than she has sold to us—is being obliged, in self protection, to establish wheat raising areas in India and South America where her exchange commodities are not discriminated against. With the export trade crippled and the local market glutted it is not difficult to foresee the quotations for next fall. Nor is there in the future much relief promised in diversified farming, for the same reasons which have sent our foreign customers to other fields for wheat will force them to withdraw as general buyers.

M. J. Forbes, receiver for the North Pacific Elevator Co., has asked the courts for permission to distribute among the stockholders, warehouse certificates amounting to \$325,000, which has been realized from the sale

of wheat since the receiver was appointed. There are several classes of certificates outstanding, some calling simply for wheat in store, some for wheat in terminal elevators, and some for wheat in elevators in Dakota. As a matter of fact it was found when the receiver was appointed there was no wheat any place for these certificates, it having been shipped out, although covered by them, and sold. The receiver petitions the court to determine which class of certificates shall be paid, and in what proportion. The amount now in his hands is sufficient to pay about 33 per cent of all the indebtedness secured by these certificates, or about 17 cents a bushel. By July 4 it is expected that 50 per cent of the indebtedness will be paid. He has already divided among similar creditors of the Red River Valley Co., of which he is also receiver, \$175,000. It is now believed that the numerous creditors of that great warehouse system will, in time, be paid dollar for dollar. Progress is being made in adjusting all matters between the related companies and the eastern creditors. It was originally intended to reorganize and consolidate the Lake Superior, Union Improvement, Red River Valley and Northern Pacific Elevator companies under one management, but with the excellent showing that has been made under the management of Mr. Forbes and Mr. Spencer it is not likely that a reorganization will be necessary. It is probable there will be an extension of time in which to allow the receiver to settle matters and to cancel the indebtedness, which may be done without impairing the stock interests of the smaller holders.

Everything bearing on the subject and prospect of a deep-water way to the sea is eagerly seized upon by grain, flour and vessel men of Duluth. Capt. McDougall, of the whalebacks, has always contended that the most feasible route is through Canadian waters; he has had but little faith in the project of a canal through New York on account of the magnitude of the undertaking. The captain's idea, it appears, has taken root in congress, but the friends of the measure could wish that it might have some other champion in the House. Representative Simpson, of Kansas, whose qualifications as leader of marine legislation may lie in the fact that he hails from a cold water state, is preparing a joint resolution proposing an international commission between the United States and Canada, with a view to co-operation in a system of canal and water ways connecting the great lakes and the ocean. No sooner, however, is this plan proposed than comes a Bull-

Canadian objection. The *Toronto News*, a conservative organ speaking of the matter, says: "Our people cannot allow another nation a joint control over a water way wholly within the dominion." Unless means are soon invented for transportation other than by car or vessel, the water way by some route is only a question of time.

A deal has just been completed whereby the A. W. Falgatter Co. transfers its system of thirteen elevators on the Chicago & Northwestern line, to the Marfield Elevator Co., of Winona, Minn., already operating thirty elevators on the same line. The new company took possession of the elevators April 10. Falgatter & Co. will maintain their system of elevators on the Omaha road, and continue to make Minneapolis headquarters.

The Duluth Board of Trade has begun the erection of its new block, and work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The block will cost about \$300,000 and, of course, will be a handsome and modern structure. The present quarters of the board are very inconvenient, and this fact will tend to hasten the completion of the new building. Owing to the total destruction of the records of the board the secretary will issue no annual report this season.

The partnership which has existed between Capt. A. B. Wolvin and Capt. F. N. La Salle in the Marine insurance business has been dissolved. The business of the Western Transit company, with which Capt. Wolvin has been connected for the past two years has expanded to such an extent that it will require his entire attention. Capt. La Salle will continue to conduct the vessel business of the old firm and Capt. Wolvin will attend to the line business.

While the harbor is yet ice-locked and thick, blue ice stretching down the lake beyond the line of vision, some of the vessel men are becoming anxious to get away and an attempt will be made by the Mahoning, of the Erie and Western Transit line to get out Monday, 16th. The boat is now loading with flour and Capt. Inman, of the tugline, says his ice-breaker, the *Record*, can open a space to clear water whenever the freight is ready to go.

George G. Hadley, the Toledo vessel man, has been here on a business mission and closed contracts for the season for the Hadley, Panther and Massasoit. The boats will take down 50,000 tons of ore from Marquette and Duluth and return each trip coal laden.

Fire recently destroyed the elevator at Norwood, Minn., to-

gether with 8,000 bushels of wheat. Other property was destroyed, the loss being about \$20,000.

Z. P. Hunt, of Mankato, who was a World's Fair commissioner, has been looking about the mills here and over the business prospects of Duluth generally. He reports that very little wheat has been put in around Mankato, or, in fact, anywhere in the southern part of the state. The heavy crops this year will be barley and potatoes, both of which will ordinarily pay far better than wheat at 60 or 70 cents a bushel.

Reliable special reports, which have been received here from a large number of points along the wheat belt of the Northwest, are all to the effect that the winter wheat conditions are most favorable and that the outlook is excellent for the coming crop. H. F. J.

DULUTH, April 11.

SUPERIOR.

THE past month has been a very quiet one so far as the manufacturing of flour is concerned by the Superior mills. The output for March was about 150,000 barrels and the first two weeks of April show about the same activity. Last week the mills turned out 40,754 barrels of flour against 47,760 barrels in the week preceding. This week there are only two mills in operation, the Listman and Freeman. The market remains dull and unsatisfactory. Prices have advanced 10@15c per bbl. in sympathy with the rise in wheat, though buyers are not disposed to pay proportionately higher prices for flour. The millers have been compelled during the past week to compete against a discrimination of 5c per bbl. in favor of Minneapolis rates to the seaboard, but as sales recently made are for lake shipment the discrimination did not materially affect them. Flour is being loaded on boats this week, the steamer Nicol loading at the Imperial mill and several vessels are loading at the mills in Superior. Lake and rail rates will be 17½c per 100 lbs. to New York. Receipts of flour last week were 37,367 bbls. and shipments 19,741 bbls., of which 7,306 bbls. were exported. Stocks now aggregate 224,803 bbls., an increase of 58,330 bbls. for the week, against stocks of 116,953 bbls. a year ago and 201,194 bbls. at this time in 1892.

Managers of the idle mills are uncertain as to when they will begin work, running at the full capacity of the mills and the prospects are not particularly bright. It had been expected that all the mills at the head of the lakes would be running full blast through April, but instead, here within a

week or two of the opening of navigation, but two are in operation. This condition of affairs, it is believed, can not last long, and it is the general impression that by the latter part of the month the mills generally will be in operation. Aside from a dull market freight rates have been almost prohibitive of shipping during the past winter.

All the boats in the harbor have been chartered for their initial trips, and the fleet will endeavor to force its way out through the ice next week. While the elevators and warehouses are generally filled, more wheat could have been received and more flour piled up if the market had warranted the accumulation. Vessel brokers are doing scarcely anything in the way of booking charters for wheat. The asking rate to Buffalo is 2½c, while shippers will offer 2¼ cents. Lumber rates to Buffalo have opened at \$1.75 per 1000 feet, and will probably drop to \$1.50 within a few weeks. The opening rate on this commodity has usually been \$2.50 a thousand to Buffalo and Tonawanda. Of the large amount of wheat in store and to arrive for shipment but about 1,000,000 bushels have been chartered. Business has been so dull in this line that vessel men have found time to go over the schedule of wages paid and hammer it out pretty thin. The announced list is as follows, which will be of interest for purpose of comparison. On steamers, first class boats, chief engineer, \$100 per month; second engineer, \$70; second class boats, chief engineer, \$75 to \$80; second engineer, \$60; third class boats, chief engineer, \$60 to \$75; second engineer, \$50; first mates, \$50 to \$70; second mates, \$35 to \$50; cooks, \$35 to \$50; helpers, \$10 to \$15; firemen, \$25 to \$30; wheelmen, \$25 to \$30; lookouts, \$20 to \$30; deck hands, \$12 to \$15; oilers, \$25 to \$30. On consort and sail, first mate, \$30 to \$45; second mates, \$25 to \$35; cooks, \$25 to \$30; seamen, \$25 to \$30; boys, \$12 to \$15. Firemen fitting out will be paid \$1 a day. The reduction averages 20 per cent lower than last season. Even at this scale the docks are lined with idle men willing and anxious to ship.

Notwithstanding the rather unfavorable outlook, W. H. Barclay has begun the erection of his 1,500-barrel flour mill. The foundation is completed, and a contract let for the lumber of the super-structure which requires 200,000 feet. The lumber is now arriving and the mill will be completed in 4 months. The machinery has been purchased in Michigan and includes a 600-horse power engine. Mr. Barclay will move his family from Fergus Falls to this city.

LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS.



LAKE SUPERIOR MILLS,
SUPERIOR, WIS.
6000 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.
L. R. HURD, MANAGER.

Daisy Roller Mill Co.,
Proprietors.

DAISY ROLLER MILLS,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
1800 BARRELS DAILY CAPACITY.
H. E. BROOKS, MANAGER.

The Superior board of trade is fast getting into working order and bids fair to become one of the strongest commercial bodies at the head of the lakes. A delegation from the board was recently sent to Minneapolis to interview the grain men there and to secure their co-operation. The delegation was cordially received and the grain men of that city assured the committee that they would affiliate in every way possible and establish offices in this city as soon as the board is in good working order. The big elevators of Minneapolis were visited, and on all sides the visitors were assured of co-operative support. The injustice, and to put it mildly, the "gall" of Duluth in collating all the statistics at the head of the lakes and publishing them as of exclusive Duluth affairs was especially commented on, and denounced. The *Journal* in speaking of the visit said:

"They are opposed to the business of their city being credited longer to Duluth, and they propose to divide the statistics of the two cities into their proper relation, which will make a very poor showing for the Minnesota city, and which will serve as an expose of the latter's campaign methods of claiming the business of both cities as her own. To illustrate, the actual milling capacity of Superior is

12,000 barrels daily, and of Duluth 4,000 barrels; that is, these figures represent about the daily output as it is used, just as 35,000 barrels represent Minneapolis. The total capacity of the two cities is about 20,000 barrels, counting what could possibly be done. Duluth claims alone a milling capacity of 25,000 barrels. The elevator capacity of Superior is 14,000,000 bushels and of Duluth 11,000,000 bushels. The latter city claims the total of both cities."

What the board intends to bring about is not an opposition to the Duluth board, but the purchasing of all grain used in Superior at Superior, and if that is done, we will have, as mayor Kennedy says, three-fourths of the business at the head of the lakes.

Doud & Sons' barrel factory on Hughitt Slip, which supplies barrels for the Freeman Milling Co., burned to the ground a few days ago. Some 30 odd employees, working on the second floor were caught in the building and were obliged to jump from the windows; nearly a dozen of them sustained broken limbs. The loss to the factory is about \$25,000; it will be rebuilt at once. The mills here require a large number of barrels and the industry is rapidly growing.

The Bemis bag factory will be in readiness to begin work

by May 1. The millwright work is finished, three printing presses are in position and the engine and machinery are being put in readiness. The factory will start up with about fifty hands. This, too, is an important industry in connection with the flour business and is expected to rapidly increase its output.

While people are in the habit of saying matters are quiet at Superior, there is enough in progress here to make some towns rather lively. To show what kind of a place the greatest mills and elevators are situated in, the following works, planned and under way are noted:

Normal School.....	\$ 85,000
Anchor Mill Elevator.....	30,000
Listman Mill Warehouse.....	22,000
Omaha Tracks and Roundhouse.....	75,000
Nemadji River Bridge.....	25,000
Col. Cockey's Lime Kilns.....	6,500
South Shore Depot, etc.....	75,000
Lehigh Valley Dock.....	225,000
Lehigh Coal & Iron Co., Dock.....	30,000
Connor's Point Bridge.....	400,000
N. W. Coal Railway, Dock, etc.....	500,000
Government Dredging.....	30,000
Howard's Pocket Dredging.....	20,000
Duluth & Winnipeg.....	25,000
Grassy Point Bridge, etc.....	600,000
Total.....	\$2,148,500

There are many improvements both public and private not mentioned in the above list, which will occupy the attention of the builders and contractors this season.

For some time past there has been pending before the interstate commerce commission a question of rates in which the wheat and flour interests of the

North-west were deeply interested. After a great deal of talk and a vast deal of figuring and trading and compromising a schedule was agreed to and signed. The title of the case was the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce against the railroads of the North-west. The compromise proposition is signed by Chas. A. Pillsbury for the Chamber of Commerce; M. D. Grover, for the Great Northern; A. C. Bird for the Milwaukee road; Lloyd W. Bowers for the North-western; and Thomas Wilson for the Omaha. The following rates were made:

Three cents per 100 less to Minneapolis than to Duluth from the following points: Aberdeen, Amherst, Andover, Arlington, Ashton, Athol, Appleton, Bancroft, Bath, Bradley, Bristol, Bryant, Burch, Butler, Claremont, Clark, Columbia, Conde, De Smet, Deland, Britton, Duxbury, Elrod, Erwin, Ferney, Frankfort, Frederick, Grover, Hazel, Hecla, Hetland, Henry, Houghton, Hutton.

A rate of 2 cents less to Minneapolis than to Duluth, is made from Belle Plain, Brampton, Brookland, Cayuga, Crescent Hill, Devillo, Hankinson, Havana, Ledgerwood, Luden, Port Emma, Geneseo, Riverdale, Rutland, Senora, Sprague Lake, Stiles and Stambille.

A rate of 2½ cents less to Minneapolis than to Duluth, is made from Ellendale, Guelph, Kidder, Newark, Silver Leaf, Winship; 3½ cents less from Crandon; and 4 cents differential from Broadland, Cavour, Hitchcock, Huron, Sheffield and Vale.

The question of the reasonableness of existing rates to Minneapolis and Duluth was not

passed upon. The new rates will go into effect April 20.

Recently there was closed a deal between the Peavy Grain & Elevator Co. and Pillsbury-Washburn Co. that stands as the banner transaction in wheat in the North-west. The deal is for all of the wheat now in store in the elevator system of Peavey & Co., known as the P. V. system. It comprises the Interior elevator and Central and Monarch elevators at or near Minneapolis, and also the elevators embraced in the different country systems belonging to the main system. The aggregate of the whole purchase is 3,250,000 bushels, and it is to be delivered within the next three months. The price is not stated but it is cash on delivery and the aggregate makes it the largest cash deal ever made in this section of the country. The grain was bought to be milled at Minneapolis, and will supply the five mills of the Pillsbury-Washburn Co. about three months. The flour will be handled through this city for the eastern trade.

It is now reported positively that the Great Northern Railway Co. will build its air line from near Foston, Minn., to a point on the Eastern Minnesota railroad, a few miles south of Superior. In that event the Canadian Pacific will back the Duluth & Winnipeg in its extension to Emerson on the Canadian boundary so as to give through connections to Winnipeg, and also probably begin an extension westward through the North Dakota wheat fields to Carrington, opening up a large tributary wheat belt to Superior.

The Board of Trade of Superior has established its new quarters in the Minnesota block under a most liberal proposition made by the Land & River Co. The Company's offer is the use of the ample rooms free for five years, the company to put in an elevator and supply heat. For three years one-half of the gross receipts for rents of the building, not including the ground floor, will go to the Board, providing such rents do not exceed \$5,000. For the first year the Board will get the first \$5,000 received from rentals. The building is a handsome four-story structure, and will make an excellent board of trade room. A committee, consisting of L. R. Hurd, J. J. Atkinson and A. A. Cross, was appointed by the Board to send out the announcement to the effect that the Superior Board of Trade is now established. Prominent milling and elevator firms are moving into the block.

Geo. Diehl, head millwright at the Imperial mill, and a miller well known in this city, has mysteriously disappeared, and it is feared he has been drowned in the bay. No cause can be

assigned for his absence other than the theory of accidental drowning.

A fatal accident occurred at the Grand Republic mill a few days ago. Wm. Hyland, employed as an oiler was caught by the foot by a spiral wheat conveyor and in an instant was drawn into the machine and killed.

After an exciting election Frank A. Woodward, a successful clothing merchant was elected mayor of Superior. He is a progressive citizen, and will do his share toward pushing the great industrial institutions of this city to greater usefulness and perfection.

L. R. Hurd has returned from a recent visit to Milwaukee.

The Minkota expected to start up by the latter part of this week.

An effort is being made to convert the little lumber town of Washburn into a grain shipping port. It is reported that the steamers Caledonia and Italia are under charter for the season to carry grain from Washburn to Buffalo, each to receive, net, \$9,000.

As the busy season approaches a better feeling seems to pervade all business circles and a return to normal conditions of bustle and prosperity is confidently looked for by every one and the flouring mills are leading the procession. E. T. D.

SUPERIOR, April 12.

LONDON.

THE month of March has been rather an eventful one in the English milling trade, for we have to report quite a number of incidents that have occurred. In the first part of the month the English millers were startled by a new phase in the selling of American flour, which was anything but gratifying to them, for they had been making a fair profit during the last few months, and the output from the British mills had been gradually increasing, when certain flour factors selling well-known brands of American flour started the novel method of advertising their particular brand by forwarding to the principal bakers in London and a district for 50 miles round, a 140 lb. bag of flour, free of any charge, for trial. This method of advertising a brand of flour had never been tried by the flour factors since American brands of flour had got a footing on the English market, and naturally did not do the English miller any good.

On the 19th of March, Mr. Justice Kennedy gave judgment in the action of Parkinson vs. Simon, which was mentioned in my last month's letter. The action was brought, as the readers of the UNITED STATES MILLER will remember, by

Messrs. Tom and George Marsden Parkinson, the well-known millers of Doncaster, against Mr. Henry Simon of Mount Street, Manchester, the well-known milling engineer, for infringement of the plaintiff's patent relating to sieves applicable for purifying middlings, and an injunction was asked for. The patent machine in question has been largely advertised as the "Koh-i-noor" purifier, and the machine which the plaintiff's allege is an infringement is known as the "New Reform Purifier." Mr. Justice Kennedy, in the course of an exhaustive judgment, held that the claim of the plaintiff's specification was a good invention, but that the claims, 1, 2 and 3, simple and separate claims for that which was not good subject matter of a patent. For these reasons he held that the plaintiff's patent was not good; the plaintiffs having not merely claimed the combination, but the parts. His lordship then held that the defendant had not infringed, being of an opinion that what the defendant had done, amounted to nothing more than a fair improvement of his own machine. He accordingly held that the plaintiffs' case failed and must be dismissed with costs. At the conclusion of the judgment the plaintiff's counsel applied for a stay of execution pending an appeal, which was granted, fourteen days being allowed for the plaintiffs to lodge an appeal.

Another piece of news that will astonish somewhat, some of the readers of the UNITED STATES MILLER is the changing of proprietorship in the *Miller*, which has been so ably conducted for the past 19 years by Mr. William Dunham, who has sold it to the proprietors of the *British Trade Journal*. The change was made on Tuesday last, and the whole staff remain with the new management, with the exception of Mr. Robert W. Dunham, who has occupied the post on the *Miller*, of technical editor for some years.

Mr. R. W. Dunham, who has contributed some very scientific articles on the milling and baking trades and the agricultural industry, will, it is reported, start another paper on his own account, and there is no doubt that with the technical knowledge he has at his command and the wide circle of acquaintances he has in the milling trade, the paper should be able to take the foremost rank as soon as it is established. A few words might here be of interest to the readers of the UNITED STATES MILLER as to the life of the founder and late proprietor of the *Miller*, which was established on the 1st of March, 1875. Mr. William Dunham, the youngest son of the

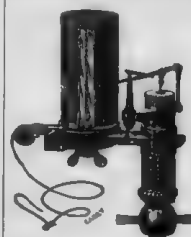
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late Mr. Robert Symonds Dunham was born at Great Morden, Cambridgeshire, on the 20th of January, 1829. At the age of 17 he was engaged with his uncle's firm, Messrs. Kitching & Abud, of London, England, at that time jewelers to the Queen, and remained with them until he was 21 years of age, when, on account of bad health, he was ordered abroad and Mr. Dunham then went to South Africa and joined the party of Mr. James Chapman, a well-known African trader and hunter. On leaving Mr. Chapman, the founder of the *Miller* resided for some time in the Island of Mauritius, but on the gold fever breaking out, Mr. Dunham proceeded to Australia, and from Melbourne went to the gold fields. After a residence in Australia for about seven years, Mr. Dunham returned to England and purchased an interest in a patent for balancing mill stones, and in 1860 commenced manufacturing same with his partner Mr. Henry Clarke under the style of Clarke & Dunham, at 48 Mark Lane, London, E. C. Mr. Clarke retired from business in 1867, but Mr. Dunham continued the business under the same style, and in 1868 his connection amongst the flour milling trade had so largely increased that at that time he was the largest importer of flour milling machinery in England. Contemplating retirement from the mill furnishing business, Mr. Dunham in March, 1875 founded the *Miller*, a journal that he resolved

should be for the benefit of the millers of Great Britain. This venture proved a decided success, notwithstanding that the paper was started more as a hobby than with the expectation of profit, and has ever been a source of pleasure and profit to its readers.

There is no doubt that the success of the paper was in a great measure due to the wide personal acquaintance Mr. Dunham had with the trade. Mr. William Dunham who until last Tuesday was the sole proprietor and exercised supervision over the literary contents of the paper, has been most ably assisted by his second son, Mr. Robert W. Dunham, for over nine years and was until the transfer the technical editor when he, Mr. Robert W. Dunham F. R. M. S. severed his connection with the journal.

In conclusion it might be as well to take a brief survey of the market situation which has been impassive during the whole of the past month, a slight improvement one day being followed the next by a fall to the previous level. Even the latest scare from the United States as to the present condition of the crop which is the only seasonable bit of news worth reporting, does not affect the prices and the low level of the end of last month is maintained except in a few cases where flour can be obtained at even a less figure. The flour trade on this side is absolutely lifeless and the holidays have been taken as an excuse for buyers delaying purchasing they consider that there is a likelihood of prices declining still further. The following prices are those ruling for well known American brands of flour at Mark Lane yesterday:

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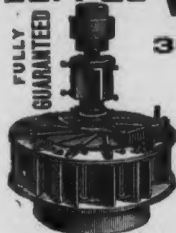
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Consolidated Cereola	22s 9d
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Imp. choice bakers	16s 3d

LONDON, March 31, 1894.

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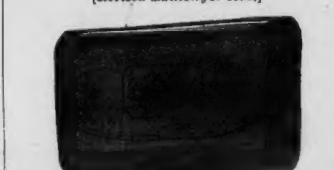
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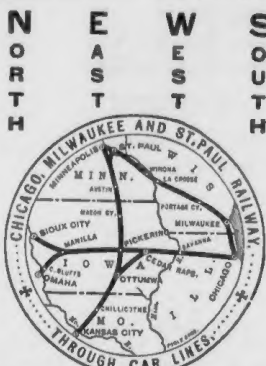
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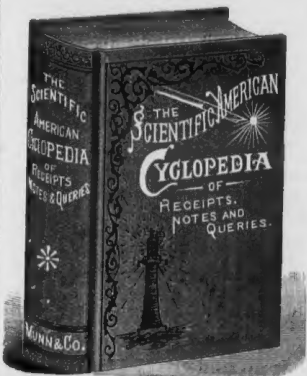
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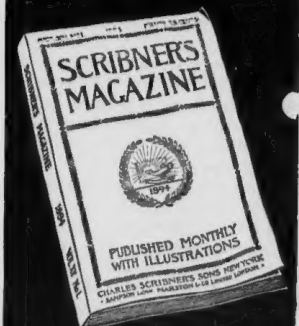
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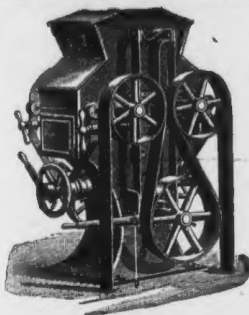
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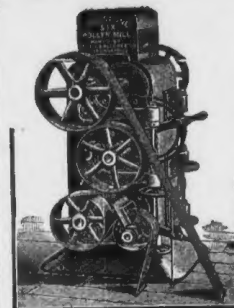
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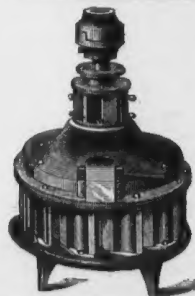
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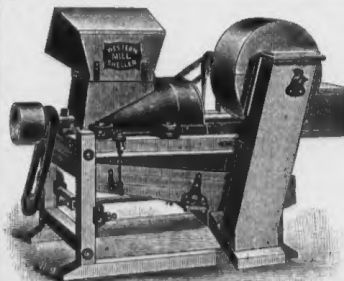
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